Volume 169 No. 4

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

January 23 1956

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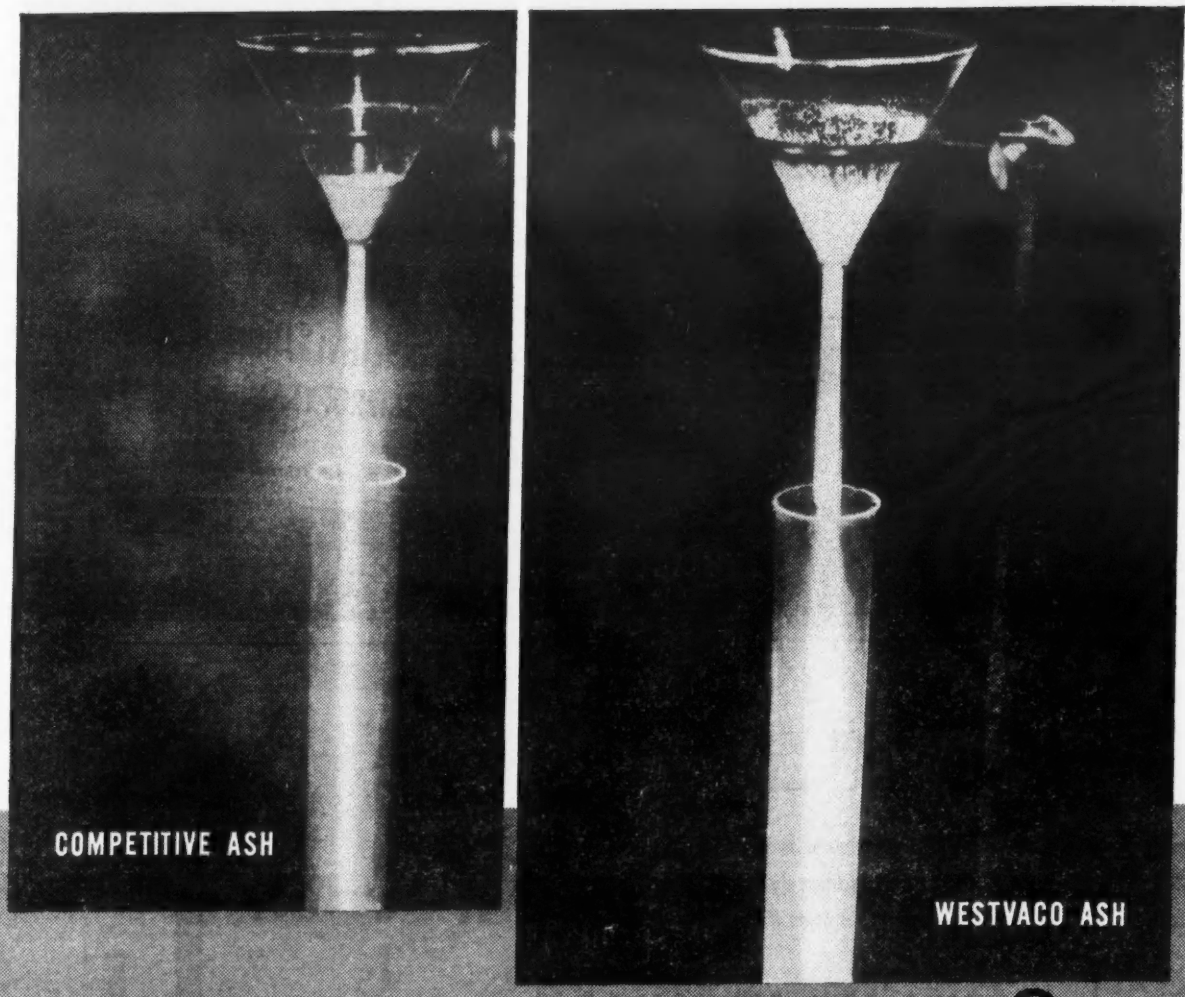

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 169 No. 4 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 23, 1956

E. S. Rothrock has been elected vice-president and a director of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, and has been made general manager of its Consolidated Chemical Industries Division, with headquarters in San Francisco. George L. Bond has also become a vice-president and director of Stauffer.

Goodrich Chemical Cites Faith in Future

A $5,500,000 expansion program now under way and nearing completion by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been cited by John R. Hoover, president, as "reflecting our faith in the continuing growth and prosperity of this country."

Substantially larger plans are on the drawing boards for 1956, Mr. Hoover said.

Plant locations named in the expansion program are at Avon Lake and Akron, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Kearny and Haledon, N. J. Products manufactured at these various locations are "Geon" polyvinyl materials, "Hycar" American rubber, "Good-rite" chemicals and Harmon colors.

An important step in the company's integration of raw materials was completed during the year when a new $9,500,000 acrylonitrile plant began operating at Calvert City, Ky., Mr. Hoover pointed out.

Associated chemical companies outside the United States continued their growth. British Geon, Ltd., and Japanese Geon, Ltd., increased production of vinyl materials during 1955, and Japanese Geon started construction of a new plant to double its capacity by the end of 1956. During the year, Geon do Brasil and Geon de Mexico began full commercial production of vinyl resins. The year also saw B. F. Goodrich Chemical engaged in engineering a new $3,500,000 plastics plant for B. F. Goodrich Canada, Ltd., it was explained.

Food Additives Hearings Start at End of January

Hearings will begin January 31 on pending bills for controlling chemical food additives, it was announced last week by Rep. J. Percy Priest of Tennessee, chairman of the house interstate commerce committee.

The hearings will be before a subcommittee on health and science, of which Mr. Priest is chairman, and will relate to each of the eight pending bills. They are HR 8275, 7607, and 7605, by Mr. Priest; HR 8271, 7764, and 7706 by Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota; HR 4475 by Rep. John Delaney of New York, and HR 5927 by Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska.

Mr. Priest said that he hopes to complete action on the control legislation this year to eliminate it from the committee's agenda, but he was skeptical whether it could be passed in the senate this session.

Nitrogen Products Available From Escambia Bay Plant

Escambia Bay Chemical Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has announced that its nitrogen fertilizer and ammonia plant at Pensacola, Fla., has begun operations.

Ground for the plant was broken April 29, 1955, and on December 28, production of ammonia began at the rate of seventy-five tons per day. The rate is being increased to the rated capacity of 200 tons per day.

The first car of ammonium nitrate solutions was shipped January 9, and ammonia shipping by rail and truck began January 11, according to the company.

Chemical Industry Divided On Further Tariff Concessions

Representatives of the chemical industry split last week on the wisdom of again cutting tariffs on certain chemical items selected for consideration at the Geneva, Switzerland, trade negotiations, at hearings before the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The Geneva talks got under way January 18 and relate to tariffs on several thousand items imported into the United States, including several hundred of direct interest to the chemical industry. Last week's hearings were on the supplemental list of products to be included in the negotiations, including half a dozen more paragraphs in the chemical schedule.

The negotiations are being carried on under authority of the trade agreements extension law passed last year, which permits a further reduction of 15 percent in tariffs at the rate of 5 percent each year for the next three years. Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore, deputy director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, is attending the negotiations to advise on the chemical items.

'Basket-Clause' Draws Most Fire

The complaints registered at last week's hearings were chiefly in connection with offering concessions to foreign producers on so-called "basket-clause" items in the American tariff schedules. The items under attack were medicinal preparations and photographic chemicals which fall in the basket clause of paragraph five of the tariff act.

The danger of providing for a cut in basket-cause items without examining the effects on particular items involved was stressed by the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

It pointed out that the Tariff Commission lists over 650 different non-coaltar synthetic organic medicines manufactured in the United States, and said that probably half of them would be dutiable under the paragraph five tariff description for

—Continued on page 70

Fluorspar Import Question Splits Tariff Commission

The six members of the Tariff Commission last week were equally divided on whether the domestic fluorspar industry is in need of relief from imports of acid-grade fluorspar. This was revealed in a report to the President on the question of granting relief under the escape clause of the trade agreements law.

Commissioners Brossard, Talbot and Schriber found that imports had increased in such amounts as to threaten serious injury to the domestic industry, and recommended remedial action. Commissioners

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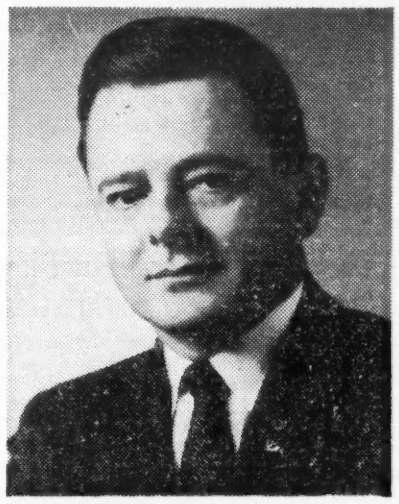


Robert W. Montgomery has been made sales manager of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York.

Hercules PE Unit Construction Started

Construction has started on the new $6,000,000 pentaerythritol plant for Hercules Powder Company at Louisiana, Mo. For several weeks, workmen have been clearing the site, a part of the property on which the company's Missouri Ammonia Works is located. Pouring the concrete foundations for the plant began December 29.

The expected completion date for the plant is the end of 1956, with the first operations scheduled for early in 1957, Joseph B. Talley, works manager for Hercules said. It will have an annual production of 24 million pounds of PE and 100 million pounds of formaldehyde.

Hercules bought the government-owned Missouri Ordnance Works at Louisiana early in 1954, and by June 30 of that year had started production of anhydrous ammonia.

FDA Appropriation Up

An appropriation of $6,779,000 to the Food and Drug Administration to enable it to step up its enforcement operations in fiscal year 1957 was recommended to congress last week by President Eisenhower. This compares with $5,784,000 appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Mr. Eisenhower said that he favored the increase as part of the policy of strengthening enforcement of the food and drug laws. His budget also recalled that the citizens advisory committee last year made numerous recommendations for strengthening and improving the food and drug program.

The increase of nearly $1,000,000 in the agency's funds would go part but not all the way recommended by the committee. Its recommendations on the matter of enforcement funds were that the agency's appropriations be increased four or five-fold over the next five or ten years.

Of the total recommended, all but $299,775 would be allotted to enforcement operations. It would enable the FDA to hire about 135 more agents and workers and step up its inspections of factories and other establishments from 11,700 this year to 13,800 next year.

It would also provide for expanding its inspection of imports from a total of 26,000 lots to 29,500 lots. Samples of foods, drugs and cosmetics obtained from the market for examination would be increased from 36,500 to 44,000.

Expenses of the FDA in connection with its certification programs are covered by the fees charged by the agency for this service. In this connection, the budget shows that no important change in this work is expected in the new year and an appropriation of $1,156,550 was recommended, a reduction of only $3,500 from this year.

Altogether, appropriations in the area of public health programs were estimated in the budget at $435,900,000. A major increase was $27,000,000 proposed for the research and training activities of the National Institutes of Health. The budget also called for increased appropriations to attack the problem of air pollution.

Grace to Allot $40 Million in '56 For Chemicals

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, expects to spend about $40 million on chemical expansion in 1956, it was revealed last week by Allen S. Rupley, executive vice-president and chief financial officer of the company.

Speaking before the Cleveland Society of Security Analysts, Mr. Rupley indicated that this figure for chemicals would be about 40 percent of the firm's overall capital expenditure authorizations this year.

Roughly 30 percent of the company's spending, he said, is likely to go for a Grace Line ship replacement program and another 30 percent will be earmarked for various projects in South America.

Excluding Grace Line, Mr. Rupley added, the company's anticipated capital expenditures this year will be 60 percent in chemicals and 40 percent in Latin American enterprises.

Chemical Growth Since 1952

He pointed out that W. R. Grace & Co. since 1953 has invested about $153 million in chemicals, primarily through the acquisition of Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., and Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., along with the establishment of Grace Chemical Company and Grace Chemical Research & Development Company.

Mr. Rupley highlighted the size of this investment by recalling that in 1952 chemicals amounted to only 2 percent of the company's business. This year, he felt that chemical business will run at about 45 to 50 percent.

He estimated chemical sales in 1955 at $145 million, or about 11 percent over 1954. He said sales in 1956 should increase considerably because previously the Memphis, Tenn., chemical plant was not in full production.

The company's growth in chemicals should be speeded through its liaison with German and other European firms, Mr. Rupley said, noting that two or three

—Continued on page 51

Montan Wax Imports Held Not Harmful to US Market

The Tariff Commission last week reported to the Treasury Department that it could find no evidence of possible injury to the domestic industry because of alleged dumping of montan wax into the United States. The Treasury immediately instructed the customs officers to discontinue the withholding of appraisals of the wax entries.

The complaint had been made that the wax, being imported chiefly from East Germany and Czechoslovakia, was being sold in the United States at an unfair value that threatened injury to American producers. The Treasury found what it regarded as evidence of sales at less than fair value, but the Tariff Commission, following a brief hearing (OPD, 1/16/56) could find no evidence of injury.

Paint Facilities Shutdowns By Navy Vetoed in House

Plans of the Navy department to close down its paint manufacturing operations at Norfolk, Va., and Mare Island, Calif., were vetoed last week by the house appropriations committee.

The action was in line with recommendations made by a subcommittee following several closed-door hearings on the matter. Other military department plans to shut down fifty-two other commercial-type operations, however, were approved.

It is expected that the navy will abide by the committee's decision, although the authority of the committee to veto the department's plans is questionable. The committee gave itself the right to veto such closings in a provision in last year's defense appropriation bill, but President Eisenhower has expressed doubts as to its constitutionality.

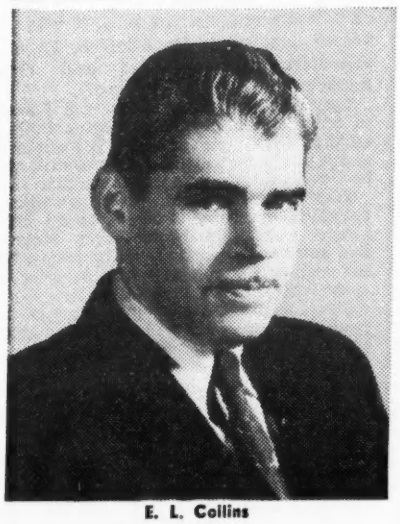
Monsanto Canada Increases Production of Vinyl Resin

Leo E. Ryan, president of Monsanto Canada, Ltd., has announced that the vinyl resin production capacity of the company's Montreal plant has been doubled in a recent plant expansion.

Monsanto began production of vinyl in 1950 and rapidly rose to the position of second largest producer in Canada. This latest expansion is the third in the last four years.

FTC Needs Money, Power To Police Mergers: Gwynne

Congress was urged last week to strengthen the enforcement authority and make more funds available to the Federal Trade Commission so as to enable the agency to do a better job of policing the mergers of competing corporations. The request came from John W. Gwynne, FTC chairman, at the opening of hearings by a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee on new merger legislation.



E. L. Collins

The proposal would require that advance notice be given to the commission on merger intentions and would empower FTC to go to court to break up consolidations which are in restraint of trade.

Support for a stronger enforcement policy by the commission was also voiced before the committee by Rep. Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the house small business committee. He expressed doubt, however, of the wisdom of trying to unscramble mergers after they have taken place.

The subcommittee has several bills under consideration for strengthening the antitrust act, each of which would require that advance notice be given before mergers can take place.

Mr. Gwynne favored such notification in the case of any merger involving more than $10,000,000 of assets. Rep. Emanuel

—Continued on page 70

SAACI Installs Collins as New Head

E. L. Collins, iodine sales manager for the Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, was installed as president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at a luncheon held last week in the Biltmore hotel, New York. Other officers of the 800-member group installed were:—

Vice-president, Vincent L. Rebak, New York sales manager of the Grace Chemical Company; treasurer, Robert J. Roberts, New York sales representative of Emery Industries, Inc., and secretary, James E. Spencer, eastern sales manager for Harshaw Chemical Company.

Installed as directors were Joseph R. Augello, Washine National Sands, Inc.; Charles E. Griffith, R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.; Lester E. Johnson, International Nickel Company; W. Gilbert Kayser, jr., Sharples Chemicals, Inc., and Herman M. Shulman, Washine National Sands, Inc.

Esso Makes Wood Manager

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has announced the appointment of John E. Wood as general manager of its chemical products department.

Chemical Construction Plans To Put Up Two Installations

Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, a unit of American Cyanamid Company, has announced agreements with two firms, one to design and equip a chemical plant in Arizona, the other to construct a similar unit in Canada.

The Arizona agreement, made with Western-Knapp Engineering of San Francisco, calls for the Cyanamid subsidiary to supply the designs and equipment for a 100 tons per day contact sulfuric acid plant using as raw material roaster gas from roasting operations. The plant is to be constructed by Western-Knapp for Kennecott Copper Company at Hayden, Ariz.

Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Canada, has contracted with the Cyanamid unit there for the building of a seventy-five tons per day contact sulfuric acid plant. It will be located at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec. Chemical Construction Corporation will design, equip and construct the plant.

Thurston & Braidich Reports Charles Walden's Retirement

Thurston & Braidich, New York, has announced the retirement of Charles F. Walden after more than twenty years with the firm.

Mr. Walden, a partner in the firm, formerly was with Patterson, Boardman & Knapp, New York importers. At Thurston & Braidich, he specialized in water-soluble gums.

The Week's Price Changes

Cinnamon, Clove, Jamaica Ginger, Zinc Oxides Advance.
Anise Seed, Casein, African Ginger, Tankage Decline.

Prices Advanced

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 6c. per lb. (p. 58)
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb. (p. 58)
Zanzibar, 2½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 3c. per lb. (p. 58)
No. 3, 2c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Oil, cinnamon, leaf, 40c. per lb. (p. 58)
Corn, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 5c. per lb. (p. 58)
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb. (p. 58)
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Olive, 10c. per gal. (p. 65)
Orange, Florida, 5c. per lb. (p. 58)
Palm, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Zinc oxide, lead-free, ½c. per lb. (p. 61)
leaded, 35%, ⅜c. per lb.
50%, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb. (p. 58)
Ammonium nitrate, Los Angeles, $5.22 per ton (p. 41)
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¾c. per lb. (p. 58)
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 61)
Cocoa butter, 1½c. per lb. (p. 65)
Copra, $3 per ton (p. 65)
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 65)
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb. (p. 60)
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb. (p. 58)
Cochin, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 2c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 65)
Nutmeg, E. Indian, 2c. per lb. (p. 58)
W. Indian, 2c. per lb.
Oil, bois de rose, 5c. per lb. (p. 58)
Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Peppermint, nat., 15c. per lb. (p. 58)
redist., 20c. per lb.
Rapeseed, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
Sassafras, nat., 30c. per lb. (p. 58)
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 65)
refd., ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.3c. per lb. (p. 36)
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb. (p. 36)
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 65)
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb. (p. 36)
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (p. 36)
hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tankage, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton (p. 41)
Tin, 1¼c. per lb. (p. 36)

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100—1949 average)

Jan. 20, 1956	Jan. 13, 1956	Jan. 21, 1955
107.47	107.54	106.47

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Cyanamid Unifies Its Research

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has effected the consolidation of its research activities into a single division under the direction of Kenneth H. Klipstein, division manager, regrouping them geographically so that related activities are brought together at the appropriate research laboratory. This consolidation, part of a divisional realignment of the company started two years ago, began with the establishment of a research division designed to add effectiveness to the research and development function in the company's new organization structure.

The research division, which has coordinate status with the nine operating divisions and carries out research for them, is now implementing a plan to complete the consolidation. The plan involves grouping related activities in laboratories at Bound Brook, N. J.; Pearl River, N. Y., and Stamford, Conn.

An important step toward this consoli-

—Continued on page 70

Kenneth H. Klipstein

Monsanto Revising Set-Up For Melamine Facilities

Monsanto Chemical Company's chemical melamine facilities at Everett, Mass., are being consolidated and modified to permit further manufacturing efficiencies and increased production.

The changes, which will not require shutdown, are expected to be completed by the end of May.

The entire output of the Everett plant, which has been in operation since 1950, is used as a raw material in the production of the company's line of melamine resins for the decorative laminating, surface coating, textile and paper industries.

Titanium-Bearing Ore Plant Is Set by Metal & Thermit

Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, has purchased an 800-acre tract in Virginia and in the spring will begin construction of a plant for the mining and processing of titanium-bearing ore. The plant will be completed in the fall. The project is expected to cost approximately $750,000.

The plant will produce both rutile and ilmenite, extracting these materials from the ore.

Fertilizer Funds In Budget for TVA

An appropriation of $600,000 to start construction of a $1,219,000 demonstration-scale fertilizer unit at the Fertilizer-Munitions Development Center at Muscle Shoals, Ala., was included in the budget for the Tennessee Valley Authority sent to congress last week by President Eisenhower.

Commenting on the appropriation, TVA said:—"The new unit will have an annual capacity of 25,000 tons of fertilizer utilizing Florida leached zone phosphate, a material now wasted. Successful develop-

—Continued on page 52

AEC Licensing Rule Is Finalized

Atomic Energy Commission last week issued its regulation for licensing facilities such as nuclear reactors, isotope separation plants, and plants for processing irradiated materials containing special nuclear material.

The regulation, entitled "Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," was first issued last April as a proposed rule. The final version, containing some of the changes recommended by industry, as now issued becomes effective February 18.

Two classes of licenses may be issued under the regulation (the numbers correspond to the governing sections of the atomic energy act of 1954):—

Classes of Licenses

1. "Class 103" licenses:—These are licenses issued for facilities of types found by the commission to be of practical value for industrial or commercial purposes.

2. "Class 104" licenses:—These are licenses issued for reactors for use in medical therapy or in research and development to demonstrate practical value for industrial or commercial purposes.

Licenses may be issued for periods up to forty years.

As originally proposed, the regulation called for licensing of plants where nuclear fuels are fabricated into various shapes for insertion into reactors. The new regulation drops this licensing requirement.

Preliminary to issuance of a facilities license, the commission will issue a construction permit. The permit will be converted to a license when the facility has been satisfactorily completed.

Provision is made for periodic inspections by AEC of the facility during construction, just before operations begin, and during operations.

The regulation sets out in detail the in-

—*Continued on page 71*

Union Carbide to Construct Brazilian Polyethylene Plant

Plans for the construction of a polyethylene plant in Brazil were announced today by Morse G. Dial, president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. This latest addition to Union Carbide's growing group of overseas polyethylene plants will be erected and operated by a wholly owned subsidiary of the corporation, Union Carbide do Brasil, S.A.

The new polyethylene plant will be located at Cubatao, near Santos. It will be adjacent to the refinery and ethylene plant of Petrobras, the Brazilian government agency that controls the major refining operations in that country.

Miller & Co. Units Merge With the McCall Interests

The chemical and raw material divisions of Carl F. Miller & Co., Seattle, Wash., have merged with the McCall interests of Portland, Ore., under the name Great Western Chemical Company. The new firm will operate in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. Principals in the deal are Carl F. Miller, president of the Seattle chemical firm bearing his name for twenty-five years, and W. C. McCall, president of McCall Oil Company of Portland.

Dow Plans Facility For Synthetic Latex

A plant for the production of synthetic latex will be built at Pittsburg, Calif., by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

R. L. Curtis, vice-president and general manager of Dow's western division, said construction would start at once and it was expected the facility would be in production this fall.

Mr. Curtis estimated the plant will cost in excess of $1,000,000 and said it would be capable of producing a broad range of styrene-butadiene latexes which are widely used in the manufacture of paints, coated papers and other products. Demand for the material has been increasing steadily, he added, and the Pittsburg plant will facilitate Dow's service to west coast customers.

Thomas E. Moffitt (left) has been elected executive vice-president and director and R. Wolcott Hooker (right) has been elected senior vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Moffitt has been vice-president in charge of Hooker's western operations, with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash. Mr. Hooker has been vice-president, director and a member of the company's finance committee.

Puerto Rico Chemical Firms Seen Set to Make Intermediates

A petrochemical industry capable of turning out chemical intermediates is in the making for Puerto Rico, OPD was told last week by Luis R. Gonzalez, president of Gonzalez Chemical Industries. Mr. Gonzalez, who heads up the commonwealth's biggest chemical company, saw this intermediates output as a possible outgrowth of the new $12¼ million ammonia plant now under construction on the south coast near Ponce. The installation, due to go on stream by mid-December of this year, will have an annual rated production capacity of more than 40,000 tons of ammonia and 100,000 tons of sulfuric acid. From these chemicals, ammonium sulfate and aqua ammonia will be processed.

May Spark Synthetic Fibers Rise

The industrialist pointed out that a domestic source of chemical intermediates may be the spark to set off the launching of an extensive synthetic fibers industry within Puerto Rico. In this development, he felt, the commonwealth's new $55 million oil refineries will make an important contribution.

Mr. Gonzales also expected the new chemical facility to "pump an additional $6 million into Puerto Rico's growing economy each year—an amount which up to

—*Continued on page 40*

High Court to Rule On Gypsum Royalties

The Supreme Court of the United States last week agreed to hear arguments on the appeal of U.S. Gypsum Company seeking to amend a lower court decree to recover unpaid royalties on certain of its patents.

The company is seeking payment of about $2,470,000 from four companies it had licensed to use the patents—National Gypsum Company, $1,600,000; Certain-teed Products Company, $650,000; Newark Plaster Company, $120,000, and Ebsary Gypsum Company, $100,000.

The five companies had been charged by the government with violating the antitrust laws by using the patent licensing agreements to restrain competition in the marketing of gypsum products. The lower court sustained the government's charges and issued a decree in May, 1951.

U. S. Gypsum later sought to amend the decree to require payment of royalties from March 8, 1948, until the decree took effect in 1951. The court rejected the motion to amend on the grounds that the misuse of the patents barred recovery of royalties. This decision was appealed to the supreme court, which will hear arguments in the case later this term.

Davison Completes Fertilizer Expansion Project at Perry

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., division of W. R. Grace & Co., has completed a fertilizer expansion project at its plant northwest of Perry.

The new facilities, installed at a cost of nearly $300,000, will boost the capacity of the installation by 50 percent and enable the production of a superior type of granulated fertilizer, with graded particle sizes free of dust, according to Davison.

Phosphate Rock Found In Idaho, Stauffer Says

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, has established the existence of large mineable deposits of high grade phosphate rock on its patents near Bear Lake, Idaho. Reserves in the deposits are estimated at over 5,000,000 tons of commercial grade phosphate rock and may, according to Stauffer, be doubled or even tripled if the beneficiation of lower grade secondary beds proves feasible.

The development work is being carried out for Stauffer by San Francisco Chemical Company in collaboration with Stauffer's geologists. The work includes a 1,400 foot adit extending at mining depth to the main phosphoria bed, a 3,000 foot drift along the main bed, and a 1,500 foot raise from the adit and drift to surface elevation above the deposit. The adit has been completed and the entire development project should be finished by the end of the year. Total cost of the project is estimated at $400,000.

Labor's Gains In Union Merger Cited by Knight

Organized labor will gain more strength through the recent merger of AFL and CIO, O. A. Knight, president of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, told the National Industrial Conference Board's annual meeting in New York last week.

The merger will enhance the strength and progress of organized labor in the fields of organizing the unorganized, collective bargaining, political action, legislative activity, the fight against communism, the campaign for international understanding and peace, and the campaign for domestic social progress, Mr. Knight said.

Not Apparent Overnight

This will not become apparent overnight, but gradually over a period of years, for a multitude of small changes will be more pertinent than any one dramatic development, he added.

Organization of the unorganized will be accelerated because of a relatively rapid lessening of jurisdictional conflicts and competition between unions for the same group of workers. Pooled resources of AFL-CIO and its affiliates will be selectively channelled toward key organizational targets, Mr. Knight pointed out.

Collective bargaining will be strengthened as efforts are coordinated and as more cooperation between unions develops. Cooperation and support between unions, even when it takes only the abstract form of moral support, is of significance in collective bargaining, the speaker said.

Political action by unions will be strengthened through further coordination

—*Continued on page 70*

Eastman Chemical Perfects Coating Item

A new lacquer material—half-second butyrate—that is said to produce a superior decorative and protective coating for paper, boxboard and foil has been perfected for commercial application by Eastman Chemical Products of Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company.

Now out of the pilot stage, it has been plant tested by applying it on three-color box covers for a line of Kodak cameras at the plant of John W. Crawford Company in New York.

According to Eastman, Crawford's application of the new lacquer confirmed its laboratory findings which showed that half-second butyrate coatings possess high gloss, excellent adhesion over inks and are outstanding in their resistance to discoloration by sunlight and aging.

The effectiveness of the coatings reportedly holds up even when the film is as thin as one ten-thousandth (0.0001) inches —a point at which ordinary lacquers fail to produce any appreciable gloss. On an ideal stock, Eastman claims, this coating has yielded glossmeter ratings as high as 95 percent.

Maumee Restores Building

Maumee Chemical Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced that a new building costing $100,000 has been completed, replacing a unit destroyed by fire and explosion a year ago. The firm, a major producer of saccharin, announced that production capacity had been not only maintained, but expanded following the fire.

Olin-Mathieson Negotiating for Construction Concern

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, is negotiating to purchase a measure of control in F. H. McGraw Company, a Hartford, Conn., firm that specializes in industrial and chemical construction work.

Olin last week confirmed reports that negotiations are in progress. The McGraw management notified its stockholders of a proposal to sell 40 percent of the company's common stock to Olin. The Hartford concern will hold a special stockholders meeting February 7 for action on the plan.

Under terms of the proposal, McGraw would increase its common from the present 325,000 shares to 500,000 shares. The company would then sell 40 percent of this total, or 200,000 shares, to Olin for $298,000 in cash and 16,400 shares of Olin common stock.

The whole deal, a McGraw statement indicated, turns on the award by Olin Mathieson to the Hartford firm of a contract for the construction of an aluminum plant near Wheeling, W. Va.

A spokesman for Olin said that since the company has a large volume of construction under way it "might just as well have its own construction subsidiary."

Merger of the two companies is not under consideration, according to Clifford S. Strike, president of McGraw.

Control of the Hartford firm resides in its class A stock, which is entitled to four votes a share. The company's common is entitled to one vote a share.

As of last April 15, Mr. Strike held 72,517 shares of McGraw's class A shares and 35,144 shares of its common.

McGraw, among other projects, handled the Paducah, Ky., atomic energy plant. It recently was awarded a contract for a $25,000,000 fertilizer plant in Korea.

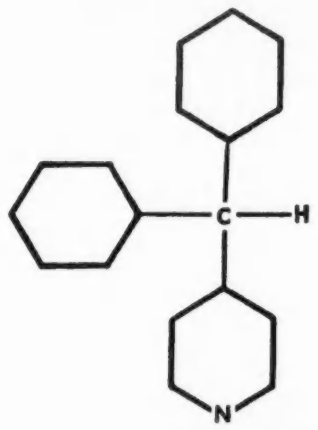
Contingent upon the company's ability to finance it, McGraw will design and build a recovery plant for Continental Potash Corporation in Saskatchewan, Canada. If the deal goes through, McGraw will have a $1,500,000 equity in Continental, according to Mr. Strike.

Reilly reports TO INDUSTRY

From the Research and Development Division, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation

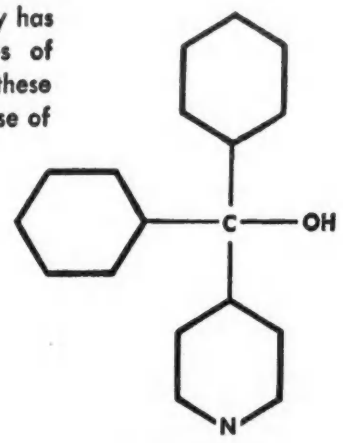
Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

To aid researchers engaged in the development of psychiatric drugs, Reilly has made available several derivatives of phenyl-4-pyridylmethane. Some of these compounds may be of interest to those of you engaged in other fields.



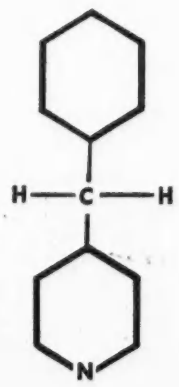
DIPHENYL-4-PYRIDYLMETHANE

The presence of an active hydrogen makes this compound particularly useful for the synthesis of a large number of diphenyl-4-pyridylmethane derivatives.



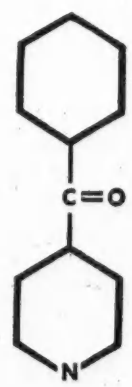
DIPHENYL-4-PYRIDYLCARBINOL

Hydrogenation of the pyridine nucleus transforms this compound to Frenquel, one of the newer psychiatric drugs. We are having many requests for this interesting pyridine.



4-BENZYLPYRIDINE
Phenyl-4-pyridylmethane

This is not a new compound with Reilly. Perhaps you have come up with some new ideas of where you can use it.



4-BENZOYLPYRIDINE
Phenyl-4-pyridyl ketone

A variety of phenyl-4-pyridyl carbinols have been made from this ketone. You may have some favorite you'd like to make.

In addition, Reilly Researchers have many more interesting pyridines.

The Reilly Researchers

Reilly CHEMICALS

Heterochemicals • Coal Tar Chemicals • Acetylene Derivatives

Nuclear Fuel Processing Asked

The Atomic Energy Commission has invited industry to participate in uranium processing through recovery of uranium contained in fluoride scrap generated at plants producing feed materials for use as reactor fuels.

In addition to recovering uranium, it is expected that the program will also produce sizable quantities of fluorine for commercial use.

The uranium and fluoride compounds are contained in process scrap from production plants which convert uranium ores and concentrates into highly purified uranium compounds and metal, preparatory to their use in the production of fissionable materials. Some scrap is now being stored pending further processing. It is estimated that 4,000 to 8,000 tons of scrap material will be available annually.

These scrap materials are produced in government-owned plants operated for the AEC by private contractors. Industrial participation would make possible the uranium recovery without expansion of government scrap processing facilities.

In about nine months, allowing time for industry to become familiar with processing technology involved, the commission will invite bids on the purchase of the scrap material. Proposals will be requested on the basis of returning the recovered uranium to the commission at

—*Continued on page 45*

ASTM's Program Ready for Next Month

The 1956 committee week and spring meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials are set for the Statler hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., February 27 through March 2.

More than 250 ASTM technical committees and their subcommittees are expected to meet during the week to review the work they have done during the year in preparation for the completion of their year's work, to be reported at the annual meeting in June.

The only non-technical event of the week will be the dinner and entertainment on February 28, planned and sponsored by the Buffalo District Council.

At an all-day technical session on Febru-

—*Continued on page 45*

Frank Chrencik (left), works manager of Diamond Alkali Company's Deer Park plant at Houston, Tex., for the past two years, has been named general manager of the company's newly-created electro chemicals division, effective February 1. On the same date, Henry B. Clark (right) will take over as general manager of Diamond's newly-organized soda products division. Mr. Clark has been manager of the company's New York-New England branch sales office since mid-1948. Both men will be located at Diamond's national headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Clark will be succeeded as New York-New England manager by W. B. Beeson, jr.

Coal Chemicals Institute Shapes Agenda for Chicago

The American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute has set the plans for its regional meeting, to be held February 2 at the Drake hotel, Chicago. Snelling S. Robinson, of Pickands Mather & Co., will be general chairman. The morning session will begin with a paper on "Basic Aspects of Aromatics From Petroleum," by George A. Harrington, market research director of Indoil Chemical Company, Chicago.

"Coal—Its Present and Future" will then be discussed by W. W. Bayfield, executive vice-president of the American Coal Sales Association.

John B. Gayle, chief of the coal laboratory of the Southern Experiment Station of the Bureau of Mines, will conclude the morning session with a paper on "Carbonizing Tests of Coking Mixes Containing Added Inerts."

The afternoon program will begin with a paper entitled, "A Preliminary Report on a Survey of the Naphthalene Producing and Consuming Industries," by W. Lowe Walde, industrial specialist of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

"Ammonium Sulfate" will then be discussed by Chester S. Edwards, president of Nitrogen Products, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J.

H. B. McCoy, deputy administrator of BDSA, will conclude the program with a paper to be presented following dinner, entitled, "Domestic and International Economic Developments of Interest to the Coke and Coal Chemical Industries."

Whitman Laboratories Set Up at Norwich, N. Y.

The formation of Whitman Laboratories, Inc., Norwich, N. Y., has been announced. The firm will engage mainly in the manufacture and sale of chemical and food products, stressing initially the supplying of materials for coatings and adhesives used in the paper, textile, adhesive, rubber, printing and paint industries.

John G. Brereton, former president of Sheffield Chemical Company, Norwich, N. Y., has been elected president and treasurer of Whitman. Walter B. Kinney has been named vice-president, and Elizabeth F. Brereton, secretary.

Pest Control Ass'n Plans Eastern Parley

The National Pest Control Association has set up the program for its Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, to be held February 2 through 4 at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. The conference will be opened officially with a talk by Dr. C. P. Alexander, head of the department of entomology at the University of Massachusetts.

Dr. Philip J. Spear, technical director of NPCA, will speak on "Latest Developments in the Industry." This will be followed by three talks on lawn maintenance and pest control. They will be:—

"Lawn Diseases," by Prof. Spencer

—*Continued on page 43*

Sheffield Chemical Made Unit of Sheffield Farms

Sheffield Chemical Company, Norwich, N. Y., has become a separate operating division of Sheffield Farms Company. The new name of the division is Sheffield Chemical Division.

John R. Borst, former vice-president of Sheffield Chemical, has become general manager of the new division. F. A. Balduski, formerly technical director, has become sales manager. G. C. Hooks has been named technical director, P. M. Reed has been appointed production manager, and A. A. Sullivan has been named operations manager.

Salk Controls Eased; Russians Invited to US

International developments in the Salk polio vaccine picture last week included:—1. Announcement by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce that it had modified its regulations on exportation and will now consider applications for licenses to ship the product out of the country for specified purposes. 2. A report that four Russian medical scientists are due to arrive in the United States this week to study methods of treatment of polio and the preparation of the Salk vaccine.

The purposes for which export may be permitted will include:—Product registration, biologics control, laboratory experimentation or research, inoculation of United States nationals abroad, and other uses which merit consideration because of unusual or special considerations.

Itinerary of Soviet Scientists

The Soviet scientists will go to seven American cities, including Pittsburgh, Pa., where they are scheduled to visit the Municipal Hospital and meet with Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the poliomyelitis vaccine.

In addition to Washington, D. C., other stops on the schedule will include Children's Hospital in Boston, Mass.; the Yale University Medical School in New Haven, Conn.; the University of Minnesota Medical School, in Minneapolis; Children's Hospital Research Foundation, in Cincinnati, Ohio; Johns Hopkins University, in

—*Continued on page 43*

Richfield Oil-Union Order Of the NLRB Is Affirmed

An order of the National Labor Relations Board directing Richfield Oil Corporation to bargain with the Oil Workers International Union concerning a stock purchasing plan which Richfield adopted for its employees more than two years ago was affirmed by a 2-1 decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia last week.

Richfield immediately announced that the decision would be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States for review. Officials of the company said that the principles involved in the decision are vitally important in the preservation of the rights of business owners under the American free enterprise system.

Cosmetic Concerns Deny Promotional Aid Charges

Two major cosmetic firms, Helena Rubinstein, Inc., East Hills, N. Y., and Yardley of London, Inc., New York, have denied Federal Trade Commisssion charges that they give unequal promotional aid to their customers.

The two firms are among four cosmetic manufacturers charged by the commission November 8 with violating the Robinson-Patman amendment to the Clayton act prohibiting promotional aid and payments not available to all customers on a proportionally equal basis. The other two firms, Elmo, Inc., and Hudnut Sales Company, have not yet filed answers.

Nylon Dyeing Process Purchased by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has bought from Cheney Brothers of Manchester, Conn., the technology of a process for applying acid dyes and "Capracyl" dyes levelly to woven filament nylon fabrics in a covered jig.

The process is said to produce dyeings with acid colors as uniform and level as normally observed with disperse dyes. It is also said to improve the dye light fastness, particularly for dull nylon, and to effect a saving in the amount of dye required.

The Cheney process, which has been practiced by the firm commercially for the past two years, may also be applicable for other fabric types, such as tricot.

Association Meetings

Antitrust Law section, New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, January 26.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25-27.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwest meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, January 24.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 25.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law section, New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Meeting Hall of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, January 25.

Parenteral Drug Association, dinner and round-table discussion, New Yorker hotel, January 27.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 2.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 29-May 3.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, February 26-29.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., May 9-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 6-8; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 13-14; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 9-11.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., February 27-March 2; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 16-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, banquet and symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 25.

Chemical and Allied Products Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 31.

Chemical Market Research Association, aromatic chemicals meeting, Webster Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 31-February 1.

Chemical Progress Week, April 23-28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 20-22.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, mid-winter luncheon meeting Commodore hotel, New York, January 31; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 1.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 7-9.

Pest Control Operators, southern conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 31-February 2; Purdue conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 30-February 3; eastern conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 2-4.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., May 7-9.

Society of Chemical Industry, chemical industry medal presentation, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, April 27.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 7.

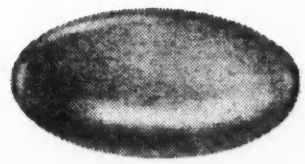
Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, May 15-17.

Nobody outgrows his need for B_6

Recent Clinical Evidence Emphasizes the Need for Vitamin B_6 from Infancy through Old Age

Pregnancy Compared with an unsupplemented control group, the incidence of toxemia of pregnancy was lowered 50 per cent by the use of 10 mg. of Vitamin B_6 per day.[1]

Infancy Heat sterilization of milk may appreciably impair the physiological availability of Vitamin B_6[2]—a concept that emphasizes the need for higher B_6 levels in vitamin supplements. *"From now on all babies' diets should be fortified with 2 mg. of synthetic Vitamin B_6 per day in addition to other vitamins."*[3]



and Everybody Now recognized as an essential nutrient, Vitamin B_6 is not synthesized to any great extent in the human gastrointestinal tract. This fact is of great importance in view of the established need for B_6 in human nutrition, and of the estimated requirement of 1 or 2 mg. per day.[1]

Your lifetime market for high potency Vitamin B_6 products is a growing market

1. "Symposium on the Role of Some of the Newer Vitamins in Human Metabolism and Nutrition," The National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University in October 1955 (to be published).
2. *Nutrition Reviews*, 13: 342-343, November 1955.
3. Kark, R. M.: In *Current Therapy* (Conn, H. F., Editor), Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., p. 301, 1955.

FIRST IN VITAMINS

MERCK

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, January 20 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½-
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - .85
smaller lots lb. .81 -
Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.36 - —
Acetoacet o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb 1.21 - 1.65
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt. alld. E of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, comL., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490-
cryst., dms. c.l works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech. dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls. 1,000-lb lots. lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila. Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
300-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.73 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y., or Chi ton. 116.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y., or Chi ton. 201.00 -222.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 206.00 -227.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y., or Chi ton. 151.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 156.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y., or Chi ton. 176.00 -197.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.00 -202.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton. 161.50 - —

Acid, boric, tech., 99.9%, powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton. 156.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 161.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 -152.25
ton lots ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton. 181.00 -202.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 186.00 -207.00
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lo 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb .35½ .36
Chicago bbls frt alld lb 3.21 —
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99% dms lb. 23½- .25½
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —

Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.60
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0513- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .29 - .30
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .29½- .30
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30½
smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28½
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¾- .26¾
tanks lb. .22¾- —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¾
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .18¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above, resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.10 - —
50% 210° C. or above, total range over 9° C., non-resin grade, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.19 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
50% 204° to 207° C., tricresyl phosphate and resin grade, tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
tmp. 75% at 215 C., or over, dms., ex whse gal. .85 1.00
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .79 - .81
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .62 - —
200° C to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C to 237° C., non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - .77
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic fib dms., 200 lbs. or more, contained, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 12.25 - —
oral fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
D, desoxycholic, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. 1070- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.56 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls. frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste obls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 .35
chys. lb. .19 -
dms. lb. 15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25 lb lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.23 2.33
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., chys lb. 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., chys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, chys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.09
tanks, works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP USP consumers, chys., extra c.l. works lb. 11¾- —
c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt alld lb. 75 95
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Aqueous, tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel, dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
J, paste bbls., works, 100% basis. lb. 2.43 - —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.83
Koch, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 - —
L, bbls works lb 1.25 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
approx.	approximately	E	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	redist.	redistilled
chys.	carboys	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	incl.	included	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	indust.	industrial	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	kgs.	kegs	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	l-	laevo	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lb	pound	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than carlots	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	liq.	liquid	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	mfrs.	manufacturers	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	m-	meta	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	N-	nitrogen	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	n-	normal	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	nat.	natural	t.w.	tank wagons
		neut.	neutral	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		NF	National Formulary	vis.	viscosity
				VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w	water-white

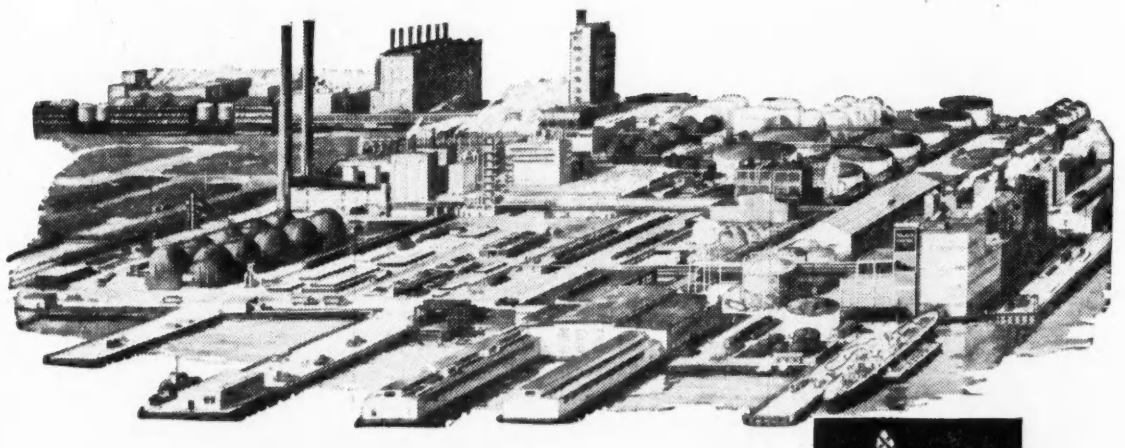
A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6 70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 12 35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35½- .37½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1905- —
w.w., dms lb. .2205- —
Maleic, cryst., powd. dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .25 - .27

Acid, 1-Naphthol-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Nevile and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic, 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic, 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Casella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Acid, nitric, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .21 - .23
tanks lb. .1900- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb .75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld, 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks, works lb. .0640- —

Acid, picric, NF, bbls lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .65
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¼- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .16¾- .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .70
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .47 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .47½- —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .49 - —
imported lb. .39½- .40
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram. bots gram 15 00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 2.24 - 2.26
flake lb. 2.20 - 2.22
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .90
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
normal (see 1-Decanol).



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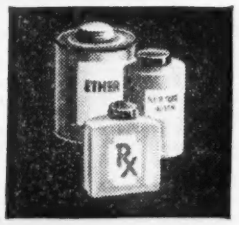
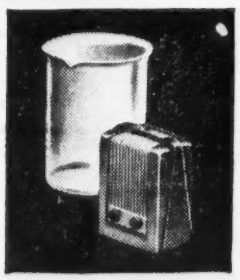
Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?





ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
BUTADIENE • ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
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- **Riboflavin**
- **Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium**
- ***dl*-alpha-Tocopherol** acetate and unesterified
- **Sodium Ascorbate**
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- **Niacin**
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Alcohol, Denat.—m-Aminophenol

Alcohol, denat. CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .43½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —

SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —

SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Alcohol, denat., SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .67½
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —

SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dvld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Ethyl 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.50 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 20.37 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - .66
tanks, same basis gal. .42 - —

Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.65 - 21.71
tanks, same basis gal. 21.47 - —

2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —

2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —

Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —

Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —

Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —

Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —

Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —

Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .61 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —

Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50

Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Alcohol, octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms lb. 1.18 - 1.48
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —

Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —

Tridecyl, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).

Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —

Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Algin (see Sodium alginate).

Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone).

Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms., frt. alld lb .95 - 1.00

Allspice (see Pimento).

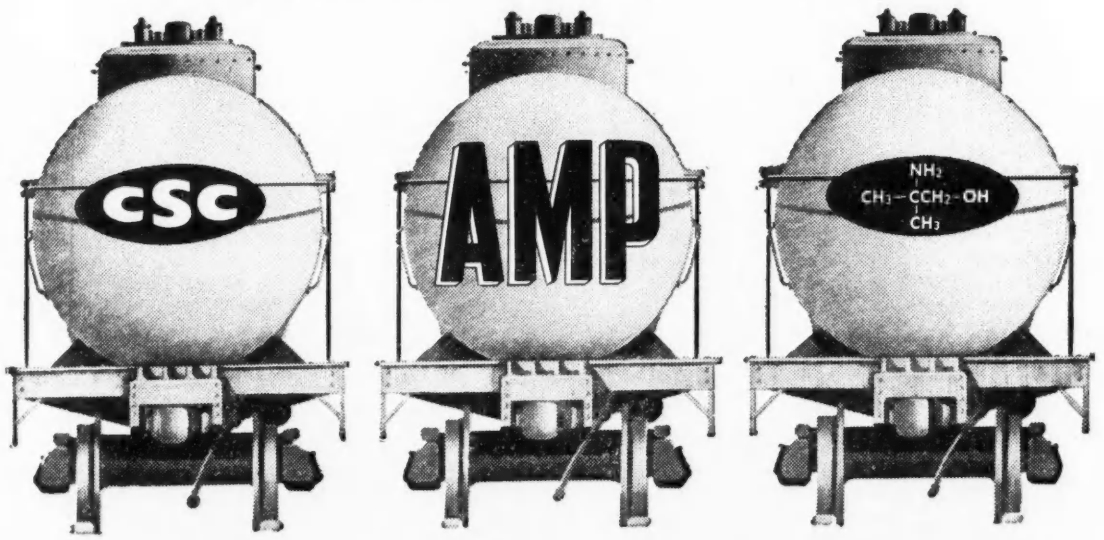
Allyl bromide, chys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼

Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .45 - .48
powd., cs lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs lb. .50 - .55
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82

Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).

Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., works lb. .045 - .055
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0320- .1298
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0295- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .042 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .027 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works, lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2440- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld, lb. .2250- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .65½- —
standard grade, dms. lb. .45½- —
Powder, lining, extra, fine, dms. lb. 1.05½- —
standard grade, dms lb. .75 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Prices $1 per ton higher in the south.
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 - 10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 46½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —

MORE AND MORE, INDUSTRY CALLS FOR



2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

as a highly effective emulsifier and chemical intermediate

AMP – another of the versatile CSC Nitroparaffin derivatives, is considerably more efficient than many commonly used emulsifying agents. Less AMP is required to give equal emulsion performance.

AMP oleate is a powerful emulsifying agent for water-wax emulsions. Its effectiveness in lower concentrations than are required for comparable results with other widely used amine soaps makes AMP oleate an economical and desirable emulsifying agent. At relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate, the water-wax emulsions are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. High gloss and excellent leveling are characteristic properties of AMP oleate floor wax emulsions when proper concentrations of AMP and oleic acid are used.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents for use in such materials as cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes and emulsion-type paints. AMP's moderately high boiling point minimizes evaporation loss and objectionable fumes during manufacture of emulsions – without detracting from desirable water resistance and durability of film. With its advantage of low combining weight and its ability to emulsify a wide range of materials, AMP may solve your emulsifying problem.

AS A CHEMICAL INTERMEDIATE

Readily undergoes a wide variety of reactions. AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides and acyl halides. Also reacts with many other compounds including alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, and carbon disulfide. AMP can be used in the synthesis of efficient surface-active agents and detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

Also suggested for synthesis of dyestuffs, photographic developers, and pharmaceuticals. Investigate the many ways in which AMP can help improve your products or processes.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, °C	165760mm
Melting Point, °C	30-31
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	Completely Miscible

SPECIFICATIONS	
Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C max.	10%
Below 168°C max.	5%
Oder	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)NH_2CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris[hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

Write for samples and Technical Data Sheet No. 18.

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION
260 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

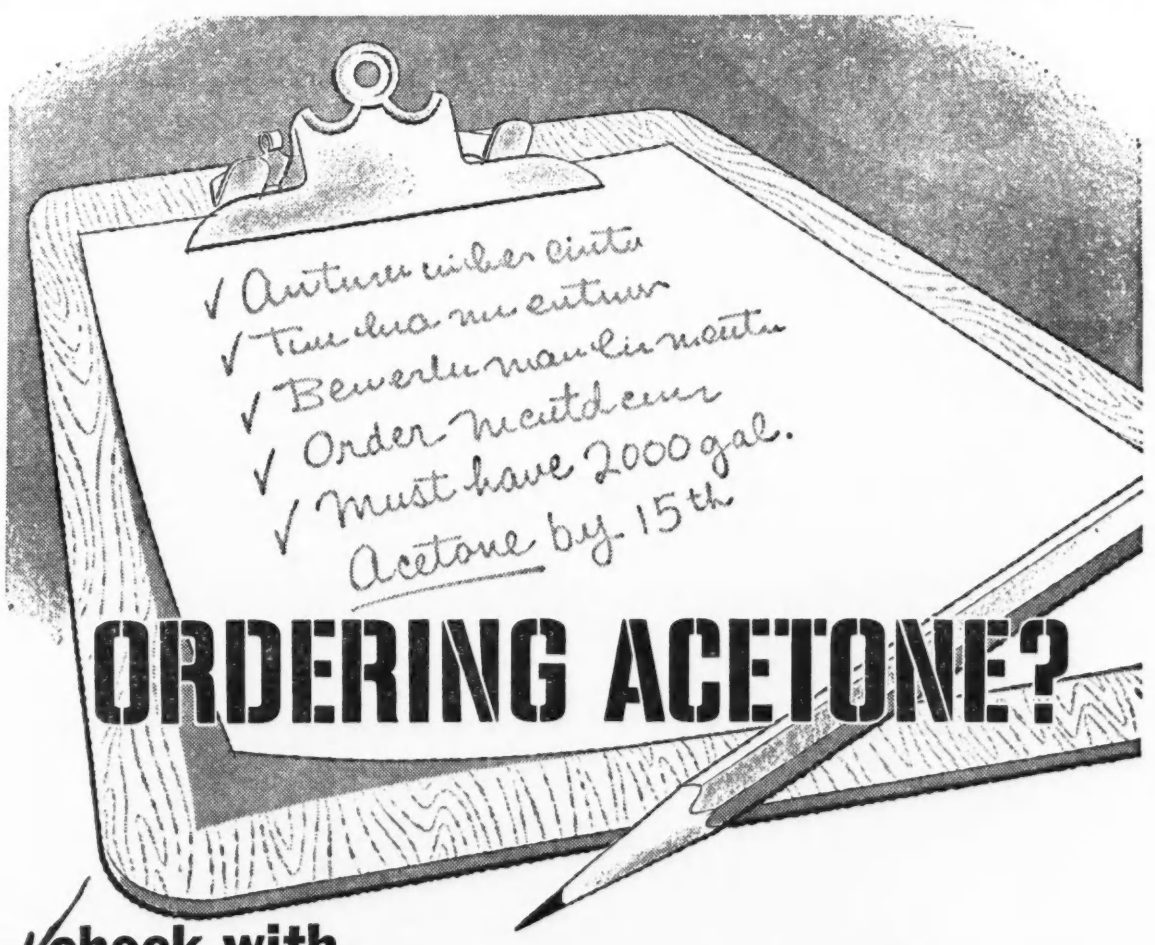
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld....lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.85.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.87.50 - —
aqueous (29.4% NH3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.88.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton.395.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton.400.00 - —
Bicarbonate dom., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .40 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, gran., fines, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton ton.70.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.76 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.271.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.276.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0935- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- 13¾
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.42.00 -45.00
syn., bulk, c.l., works ton.42.00 -46.00
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.53
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms. lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17¼- —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .49 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .25¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
tanks, works lb. .24¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .20½- —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. No prices.
Spanish, bgs., Mexican, bgs. lb. .30 - .31
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .68 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30½- —

Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .65½- .70½
USP, powd., dms lb. .70½- .71½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. No prices.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - 53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,430.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.742.50 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.479.60 - —
2R, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.134.75 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —

Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 -
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.81.90 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.92 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.75 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.95 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.85 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
tech. cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.200.00 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.210.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.275.00 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .44



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Barium Sulfate—Brimstone

Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works .. ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ..... ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.45.00 - —
ex-whse. N. Y. ..... ton.65.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 6.75 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
tmp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton.83.10 - —
tow gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse .. ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works .. lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., t.l., dms ..... lb. .43 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
low gamma, bgs., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .007 - .0075
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009

Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis .. lb. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.05 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld. 100% basis .. lb. 1.05 - —
Benzocaine, dms. ..... lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .36 - —
Johnstown Pa. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district . gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district . gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ... gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald .. lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis ... lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb.35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms .... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —

Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra .. lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .... lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse .... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse .... lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.120.00 - —
N. Y. whse .....ton.155.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago. unit-ton. 4.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., same basis .... lb. .50 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .50 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ... lb. .50 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ... lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Los Angeles ..... ton.82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ..ton.130.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.69.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.119.00 —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.124.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.43.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.93.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.98.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.57.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.107.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.112.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.51.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.98.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton.103.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
l.t.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).

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A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

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Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots. lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt., paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ - .15
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ - .13¼
Umber, burnt., American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼ - .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09½ - .12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½ - —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .32¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Oleate refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .25½ - —
Butylamine (see mono-, di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .25½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.80 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .63 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, drums., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .94 - .98
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 39.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton 27.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .74 - .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 - .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hydrochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .46
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted gram .06 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 74.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 79.00 - —
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 84.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.25 - 3.67
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .85 - —
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .83 - —
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .0525 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11½ - .13¾
tech., consumers, dms. c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10½ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .10 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 3.20 - —
"B" lb. 3.10 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - —
green, Ceylon, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 -15.20

FOR THE CHEMICAL AND GENERAL INDUSTRY

Caffeine—Natural
Caffeine—Synthetic
Cesium Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Coumarin
Theobromine
Theobromine—Sod. Sal.
Theophylline
Vanillin—Eugenol

Lithium Products
Lithium Benzoate
Bromide
Carbonate
Chloride
Citrate
Fluoride
Hydride
Hydroxide
Metal & Metal Alloys
Salicylate
Stearate
Sulphate

Rare Earth Products
Cerium Carbonate
Chloride
Hydrate
Nitrate
Oxide
Rare Earth Carbonate
Chloride
Fluoride
Nitrate
Lanthanum Salts
Neodymium Salts
Thorium Nitrate

Aromatics
Ionones
Methyl Ionones
Isolates
Synthetics

Synthetic Detergents
Maypon 4 C
Maypon K
Maypon M
Maypon OW

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

MAYPON K
PROTEIN – FATTY ACID – CONDENSATE
An effective anionic detergent in scouring, bleaching, and dyeing.
A powerful emulsifier for mineral oils.

FOR THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

MAYPON 4 C
PROTEIN – FATTY ACID – CONDENSATE
Anionic sudsing agent, detergent, and emulsifier in the production of
SHAMPOOS • PERMANENT COLD WAVE SOLUTIONS • LIQUID BATH PREPARATIONS COSMETIC CREAMS
In all concentrations, Maypon 4 C satisfies the Draize Woodward eye irritation test.

MAYWOOD CHEMICAL WORKS
MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY
ESTABLISHED 1895
MAYPON

Carotene—Cobalt Hydrate

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .38 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .12 - —
Microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd. million units .26 - —
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns gram .40 - —
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns. gram .096 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.50 - 8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein dom., acid precip. standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .30 - .31
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
Imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., bgs., c.l., duty paid lb. .31¼- .32¼
New Zealand, same basis lb. .34 Nom.
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .18 - —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .20 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .19 - —
Corinje, bls. lb. .21 - —

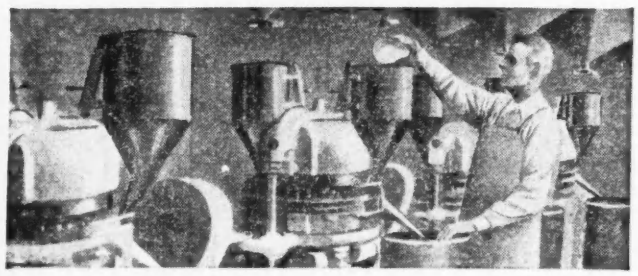
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil ton 123.00 -125.00
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Indian, bgs lb. .16 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works, lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .30
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 72.00 -75.00
40-lb. paper bgs., same basis. ton 76.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 57.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 57.00 -67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South. ton 53.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton 56.50 -71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 38.00 - —
t.l., works, South ton 41.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., multiple units, 5 cars, works, l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11¾- .13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.92 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.12 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.12 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 7.12 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bb'ls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
l.t.l., works lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.95 - 2.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
Chlorophyll, oil-soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms. works lb 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb 45.00 - —
Imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
cbys., works lb. .11¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .68 - —
"0000," bgs., afloat lb. Nom. - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.65 - 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 3.10 - —
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 4.85 - 5.15
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co, kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —

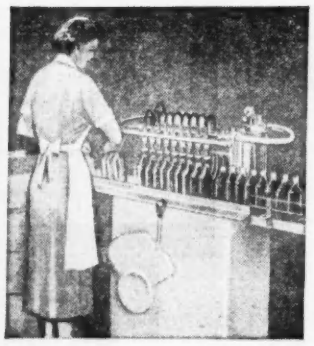
HEYDEN CHEMICALS

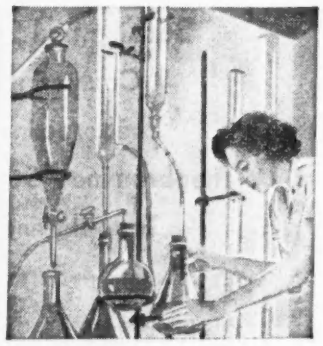
for the Drug and Cosmetic Industries



FOR DEPENDABILITY...

CREOSOTES and GUAIACOLS





Manufacturers of pharmaceuticals know from experience that they can rely on Heyden as a dependable source for Creosotes and Guaiacols of highest quality and uniformity. They use these Heyden products with confidence in the formulation of many famous, long-established remedies.

Listed here, in addition to the creosotes and guaiacols, are some of the principal Heyden chemicals of interest to drug and cosmetic manufacturers. Our technical and sales staffs are always ready to discuss your problems and help meet your requirements.

Heyden Creosotes

Creosote N. F.
Creosote Beechwood
Calcium Creosotate N.F. VII
Potassium Creosote Sulfonate

Heyden Guaiacols

Guaiacol N.F. Solid or Liquid
Guaiacol Carbonate N.F. VII
Potassium Guaiacolsulfonate N.F.
Calcium Guaiacolsulfonate

Other Heyden Chemicals

Acetylsalicylic Acid
Benzaldehyde
Benzoic Acid
Benzyl Chloride
Benzoates
Bromides
Formaldehyde
Glycerophosphates
Methenamine
Parasepts®
Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol
Saccharin
Salicylamide
Salicylates
Tolyl Aldehyde
* * *
Intermediates

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IN CANADA: McARTHUR CHEMICAL CO., LTD. • MONTREAL AND TORONTO

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Cobalt linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47½ - .54
Codeine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11 75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. 20 - 22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 - 40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .75 - 1.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½ - —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .3625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .3775- —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43 - .46½
cryst., bbls., works lb. .32¾- .33¼
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .80½- —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .81½- —
smaller lots lb. .83½- —
Gluconate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55½- —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .43 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, sond., 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000 lb. lots, works lb. .64½- —
red, 97%, USN Type I, 100-5,000 lb. lots, bbls. lb. .69½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works, lb. .67½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½- .65½
Quinolinolate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .2180- —
cryst., 99% bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 15.40 -17.90
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.75 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 32.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 33.25 -36.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 149.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 144.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08¾- .09
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.08 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 57.00 - —
Cramp bark, NF bls lb. .85 - .9
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.45
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., l.c.l., incl. lb. .0634- —
c.l., incl lb. .0561- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
N.Y. whse., dms., l.c.l. incl. lb. .0745- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .2175- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .31½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14½- —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2 75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98%, b.r. 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48⅛
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
2-4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 48.00 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 62.10 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. 11 - .12
neutral, less 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% f.f.a., bbls lb. .20 - .21
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.04 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.88 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l. same basis lb. .90¼- .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .66 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66½- .67
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .64 - .64¼
Tartrate, dms works, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —

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Excellent Solubility
Low Price

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2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —

Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .67 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —

Diethylene glycol boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate dms lb. .35 - .38
Stearate dms., ton lots lb. .25 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .063 - .07
Sulfate, bulk gram. .063 - .07
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —

2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.35 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb 48 - —
Dilseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
nat., bgs. lo. .09 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb 46 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms. works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks frt alld. E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .11 - —
refd., 63 C., dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60½- .61
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 - .58½
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .61 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .52 - —
ex-whse gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .67 - —
tanks works, South gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 - 72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 - 35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 - 17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 - 11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
No. 17 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 - 15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 - 24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45

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dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
di-isobutyl adipate
triacetin
tributyrin
di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (DOA)
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
dioctyl azelate (DOZ)
plasticizer 84
—an octyl butyl phthalate

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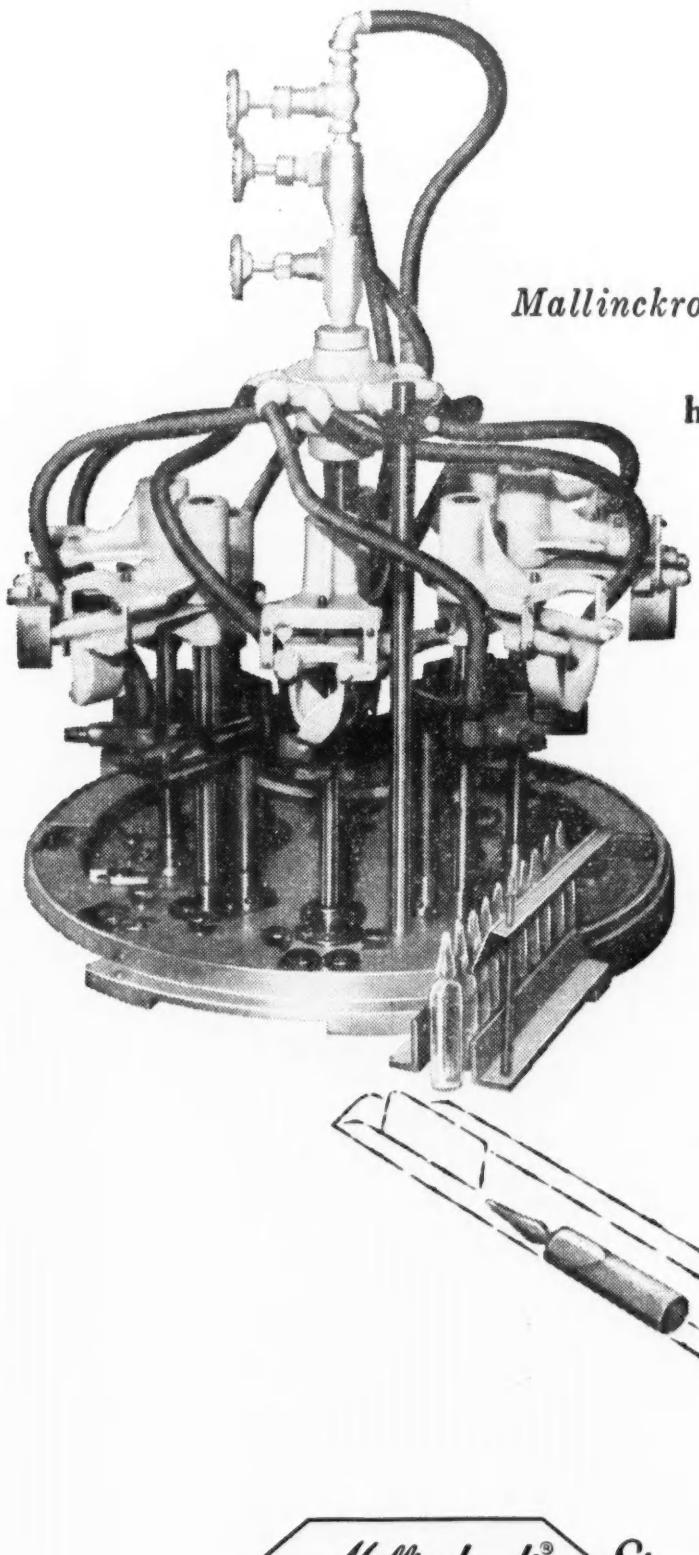

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Dyes, Coaltar—Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Violet,, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Yellow D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50	-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05	-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05	-13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	15.65	-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	13.05	-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, ens	lb.	10.50	-10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20	Chrysoidine Y, dustless	lb.	.69	• —
27	Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	• —
31	Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	• —
36	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	• —
40	Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	• —
57	Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	• —
79	Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	• —
151	Orange AD	lb.	.67	• —
161	Orange RR	lb.	.99	• —
176	Fast red A	lb.	1.18	• —
179	Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	• —
180	Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	• —
561	Brown B	lb.	2.45	• —
581	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	• —
185	Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc.	lb.	1.03	• —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No

202	Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	• —
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.94	• —
208	Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	• —
216	Chrome red B	lb.	.92	• —
234	Brown Y	lb.	1.03	• —
246	Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	• —
275	Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	• —
289	Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	• —
299	Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	• —
304	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.43	• —
326	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.80	• —
332	Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	• —
365	Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	3.11	• —
382	Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	• —
401	Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	• —
406	Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	• —
419	Red FC	lb.	1.23	• —
420	Brown M	lb.	1.19	• —
448	Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	• —
518	Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.65	• —
593	Green BY, conc	lb.	.87	• —
596	Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	1.08	• —
620	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	• —
639	Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	• —
640	Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	• —
655	Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	• —
657	Green V	lb.	2.31	• —
662	Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	• —
667	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.05	• —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

671	Blue EG	lb.	1.68	• —
681	Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	• —
698	Violet 6BN Powder	lb.	1.91	• —
720	Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	2.07	• —
729	Blue B, conc	lb.	3.06	• —
749	Red BX	lb.	4.76	• —
814	Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	• —
841	Safranine GF, extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	• —
865	Nigrosine J	lb.	.87	• —
922	Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	• —
978	Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	• —
1034	Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	• —
1054	Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	• —
1078	Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	• —
1085	Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	• —
1096	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	• —
1099	Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	• —
1101	Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.10	• —
1106	Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	• —
1113	Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	• —
1150	Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	• —
1151	Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.94	• —
1171	Indigo synthetic, 20% paste,	lb.	.31	• —
1217	Orange RD, double powder.	lb.	3.94	• —
p-4	Brown PG	lb.	2.54	• —
p-14	Brown EB	lb.	1.83	• —
p-24	Gray L	lb.	1.76	• —
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	3.07	• —
p-202	Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	2.10	• —
p-244	Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.44	• —

Dyes, coaltar, oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

p-313	Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.03	• —
860	Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	• —
	ZZR	lb.	1.07	• —
	Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	• —
	ZBD	lb.	3.03	• —
	ZBH	lb.	4.61	• —
	ZMM	lb.	6.52	• —
	Oil, blue ZN	lb.	8.02	• —
	ZV	lb.	4.95	• —
1078	Alizarine Cyanine Green base Z	lb.	6.13	• —
	Oil, orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	• —
	Oil, red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	• —
	Oil, Scarlet ZLB	lb.	1.44	• —
1080	Oil, violet Z	lb.	6.81	• —
1073	Oil, violet ZIRS	lb.	6.13	• —
	Oil, Yellow ZG	lb.	6.33	• —
800	Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb.	2.67	• —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

	Black ZRB	lb.	2.95	• —
	Brown ZG	lb.	5.30	• —
	Orange ZR	lb.	5.87	• —
	Red ZB	lb.	6.41	• —
	Yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	• —

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	• —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.17	• 1.19
tanners bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.75	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	42.50	-44.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75	—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.93	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	• —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	• —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	• —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	• —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45	• .50
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150.00	• —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.00	• —
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	84.00	• —
Sulfate, bots	oz.	84.00	• —
Ether (see specific product)			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	• —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	• —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.12	• —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¾	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	• —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	• —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.58	• —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.59	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.56	• —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	• —
l.t.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.34	• —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	• .43
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	• .45
Butyl ketone, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	• —
tanks, works	lb.	.34	• —
Butyrate, works	lb	.80	• 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	• —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	• .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., ogs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	• .70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	• .81
Chloride, tech., c.l., works		.20	• .22
dms., works	lb.	.18	• .20
tanks, works	lb.	.10	• —
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	• —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	1.01	• —
½-lb. ens	lb.	1.11	• —
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.21	• —
Indust., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	• —
t.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	• —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	• —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.90	• 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.30	• —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and less than truckload, works, frt. equald	lb.	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	• —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	• —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.50	• —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.47	• —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.44½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.41½	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	• —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls	lb.	.88	• —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	• —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	• —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	• —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½	.20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	.21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	• —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—

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Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb 6.75 7.30
smaller lots lb 7.35 7 40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns. dms lb 1 40 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 15 50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .17½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .11½- —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 —
dms. lb. .17 —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust. cryst. bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. 07¼- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF soluble, gran., pearls cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34 75 -40 75
lb. .27 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33⅓
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28⅓
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34 50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27 00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.153.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton.148.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0673- —
l.c.l., works lb. .072 - .0725
tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .071 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .043 - —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .04 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21 75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., ships, point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furan, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb .33 - —
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. 21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 4.80
standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .35 - .36
Cochin, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - —
No. 3, bgs lb. .59 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .31 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).

Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
121 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
packers 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. 41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, lb. .21 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .19 - —
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —

Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether—Green, Chrome

Glycerine, nat., dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 —
USP CP, 95% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, dist., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2 50
powd., bxs lb. 2 75 - 3.25
Graphite amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb 06 09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92% powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½

Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb 29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - .08¼
not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- .07⅞
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- .07⅛
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5 10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd N. of Penn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45% bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

A new type of weather-resistant alkyd resin—made from isophthalic acid and *Glycerine*—is now being offered in experimental quantities.

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Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, dms., bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.39¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40¼-	—
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	4.60	- —
Paris (see Paris green).			
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works.	lb.	3.95	- —
resinated, bbls	lb	3.50	- —
water dispersable, bbls	lb	1.71	- —
Pigment B kegs	lb	1.35	- —
paste, kegs	lb	.38	- —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb	.38	.40
Guaiacol NF, cryst, dms., tins	lb	2.10	- 2.15
liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30	- 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms	lb	3.40	- 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).			
Arabic amber sorts, bgs	lb	.22	- .23
powd, USP, bbls	lb	.27	- .28
Asafetida (see A).			
Asphaltum (see A).			
Benzoin Sumatra, cs	lb	.38	- .42
Camphor (see C).			
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.57	- —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.23	- —
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.18½-	.20
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.16½-	.18
Manila C, bgs	lb.	.41	- .43
CBB, bgs	lb.	.37	Nom.
DBB, bgs	lb.	.31	- .33

Gum, copal, Manila, DK, bgs	lb.	No Stocks	
dust, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
MA, soft, bgs	lb.	.23	- .25
WS, bgs	lb.	.34	- .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.24	- .26
nubs, bgs	lb.	.34	- .36
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
sorts, bgs	lb.	.22	- —
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.28	- —
nubs, bgs	lb.	.39	- .40
Dammar, Batavia, A E, cs	lb.	.27	- .29
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½-	.17½
E, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15½
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.08	- .09
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.14	- .16
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
nubs and chips, bgs	lb.	.11	- .13
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14½-	.15½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.18	- .19
Siam, cs	lb.	.39	- —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.47	- .49
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.29	- .30
No. 3 bbls	lb.	No stocks.	
dust, bgs	lb.	.16½-	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.20	- .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill. Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.14½-	.16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16

Gum, Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.40	- —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l	lb.	.32	- —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.45	- —
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	- —
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.28	- .30
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.38	- .40
Opium (see Opium).			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15	- .20
tears, cs.	lb	.22	- .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).			
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs.	lb.	3.00	- 3.50
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.55	- 2.60
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
powd., USP, bbls	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd. N Y C	ton	20.30	- —
terra alba., dom., paper bgs, same basis	ton	20.00	- —
works, N. Y. C	ton	17.00	- —
imp English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00	- —
ex warehouse	ton	60.00	-62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb.	.24	- .28
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	4.05	- 4.50
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls	lb.	.70	- .75
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	- —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½-	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35	- .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾-	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works, 50-lb. lots	lb.	22.50	- —
5-lb. lots	lb.	23.00	- —
1-lb. lots	lb.	23.50	- —
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	1.98	- —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.222	- —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.232	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242	- —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis	lb.	.239	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249	- —
USP dms., 500-lb lots or more, same basis	lb.	.40½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.41½-	—
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.13½-	—
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
tanks, works	lb	.33	- —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb.	4.00	- 7.50
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.75	- —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
α-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works	lb.	.71	- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	44.50	- —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.	kilo	400.00	- —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo	80.00	-85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works	kilo	90.00	-95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	8.50	- —
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	5.65	- —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	6.25	- —
Horehound herb, bls	lb	.16	- .19
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	-31.00
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrazine free base, ref. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	3.00	- 3.30
85% ref dms., same basis	lb	1.35	- 1.55
Hydrate, 100%, ref. dms., Lake Charles, La	lb.	1.60	- 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.75	- 5.00
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms	gram.	4.75	- 5.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works	lb.	.30	- .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.45	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	- .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½-	.32½
dlvd. W	lb.	.39	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	- —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.03¾-	.05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.202	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.211	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	.1800-	—
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms	lb.	.98	- 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.77½-	—
l.c.l same basis	lb	79½-	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	7.65	- 7.90
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	-12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	-11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.52	- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.35	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.27	- —

I

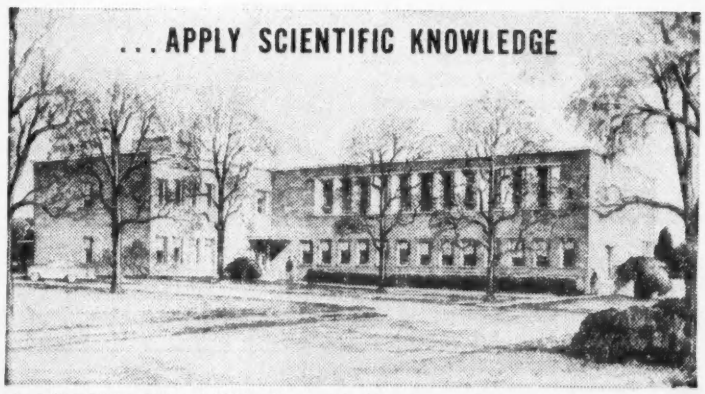
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60	- .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb.	5.00	- —
cms., dlvd	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.45	- —
resub, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.30	- 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms	lb.	5.90	- —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs	lb	4.90	- 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	5.30	- 5.60
b-Ionone, cs.	lb.	6.00	- 7.70
Methyl (see under M).			
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	8.00	- —
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	9.00	- —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls	lb.	.28	- .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25	- 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.62	- .95
Formate, dms	lb.	.80	- —
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.75	- 1.00
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.13¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11¾-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28½-	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns	lb.	4.40	- 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more	kilo	23.00	-25.50
smaller lots	kilo	24.00	-26.00
Isopentane, comi. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy	gal.	.15½-	—
Isonicotinic acid hyrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb	.22½-	—
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10½-	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	.05	- —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.714	- .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb.	.75	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.45	- .55
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.55	- .65
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.18	- .20
Tar, NF, dms	lb.	.42	- .60

HOW HERCULES HELPS...

IN HEAVY TRAFFIC AREAS like this, floor tiles must be built to take a beating. Whether the tiles are of the rigid, mastic type or flexible flooring based on rubber or vinyl, Hercules Neolyn®, Mastolyn® or Staybelite® resin can contribute to lower processing costs and better wearing qualities. The wide variety of properties offered by these resins assures that there is one best suited for every floor tile formulation.



MORE THAN 17,000 VOLUMES of scientific literature and tens of thousands of company research reports will be housed in this new $1,000,000 Technical Information Center at the Hercules Experiment Station near Wilmington. In addition, the structure will provide quarters for the many technical specialists who serve the scientific information needs of the Hercules research staff—making the Center one of the nation's most complete information services to an industrial research organization.

WHICH HAD THE TREATMENT? The clean, unsplintered piece has been treated with Hercules Paracol® wax emulsion, making it possible to use every inch of lumber that has been pre-cut at the mill. The untreated piece (top) is badly "checked" and a portion of the end must be discarded before it will be suitable for use.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
926 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del. Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, OXYCHEMICALS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS.

855-19

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .15 - —

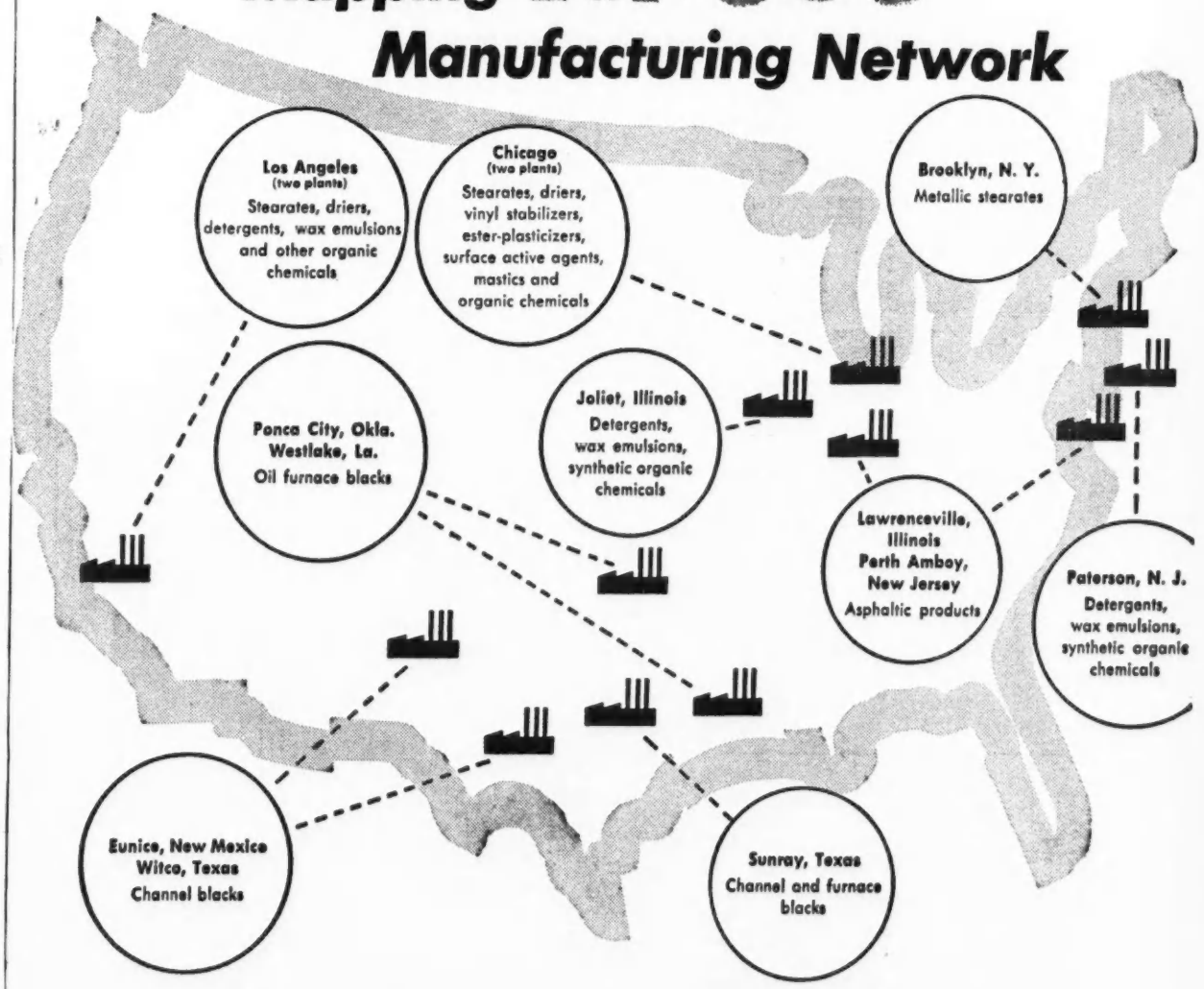
L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .19½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .20¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .20¾- —
Edible lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works.....lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works....lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works.....lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works.....lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago.....lb. .11075 —
ton.56.00 -56.50
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .12 - —
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - —
Turkey, bls.....lb. .25 - —
Yugoslavia, bls.....lb. .11 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls.....lb. .25 - .40
select., bls.....lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
NF cryst., gran., powd.....lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .41½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic Carbonate).
Chloride, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars.....lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate fused, 26-28% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb. .16 - —
St. Louis.....lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¼- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.....lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd....lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO dms. works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., cl., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white, basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.....lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms.....lb. .18½- —
solid, 30%.....lb. .23¼- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine dms., works.....lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls.....lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan, N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works..ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms.....lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb. 6.00 - 6.50
96-98% dms.....lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.62.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk, same basis. ton.56.00 -56.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.30 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd...lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld., works lb. .82 - 1.10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .85 - 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Lithium citrate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd..lb. 2.17¼- —
ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.16¼- —
less ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.23¼- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works..lb.12.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld..lb. .80 - .80½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works.....lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works...oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots..kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls.....lb. 2.35 - 2.75
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment..lb. No prices.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .30
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
extra light, works.....lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns..lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .32½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .33¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. 49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .10 - .11½
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works....lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .92 - 1.02

Mapping WITCO's Manufacturing Network



Witco, and its affiliated companies, now operate a network of 14 plants, manufacturing a variety of chemicals and chemical products for a host of industries — including paint, rubber, lubricants, printing inks, plastics, cosmetics, drugs, foods, construction, textiles and paper.

Witco also maintains research and technical service laboratories in Chicago, Brooklyn, Akron and Amarillo.

Witco's 35-year history has been one of expansion, to keep pace with customers' needs, and diversification into related chemical industries.

WITCO *36 Years of Growth*

WITCO CHEMICAL COMPANY

122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Chicago • Boston • Akron • Atlanta • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco • London and Manchester, England

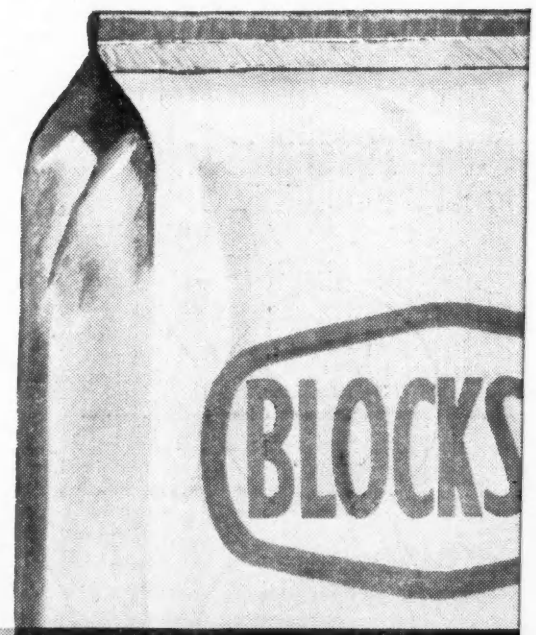
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 97.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton 93.50 - —
dms., works ton 101.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip. 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .37½- —
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip. 6½-7% Mn. dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 87.50 - —
Tallate 6%, dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 71.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
single dm., works lb. .65 - —
ton-lots, works lb. .62 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 8.00 - 8.25
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 - —
Methyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .42 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran., or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.90 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net flask 275.00 - 281.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .75 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. per lb. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib., dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cycls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst. cns lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .68 - —
3-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
3-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allds. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allds. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼- .11¼
New York gal. .12½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.31 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. allds. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Sodium Tripolyphosphate

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
ANHYDROUS

Sodium Polyphos
(SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)
(SODIUM TETRAPHOSPHATE)

Trisodium Phosphate
CRYSTALLINE
MONOHYDRATE



Sodium Phosphates

BLOCKSON

Trisodium Phosphate
Chlorinated

Disodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
CRYSTALLINE

Monosodium Phosphate
ANHYDROUS
MONOHYDRATE

Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate

also major producers of:
SULFURIC ACID
SODIUM FLUORIDE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
HYGRADE FERTILIZER

TEOX 120
a nonionic surfactant

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .10½- —
yellow, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 82.00 - —
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -56.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
imp., 73°, large lots lb. .07 Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 1 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
500-999 gram lots, basis, activity gram. .50 - —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green, bbls. lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, 100% basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .475 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
Nitrogen solution, 37%N, tanks, frt. equald., per ton of product basis ton. 47.50 - —
40.8% N, tanks, same basis ton. 52.15 - —
Nitrogenous process (ankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 - 5.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24 - —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .66 - .68
West Indian, bgs lb. .65 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
I-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb 23¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. 23¾- —
tanks, works lb. 22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots lb 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .62 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.30 - —
Oil, angelica root, bots lb. 66.00 -100.00
seed bots lb. 56.00 - 95.00
Aniline (see A)
Anise, USP, dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .38 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.75
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb 8.50 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns lb 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb 12.00 - 20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .29 - —
white, dms lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns lb. 7.50 - —
rectified, cns lb. 12.00 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson).
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 43.00 - —
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2100- —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2310- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. lb. .2210- —
tanks lb. .2010- —

CONOCO H·300* the extender of profit

Try it as a secondary plasticizer with polyvinyl chloride resins.

As a primary plasticizer extender, the advantages of Conoco H-300 merit the consideration of all quality-minded and cost-conscious formulators using polyvinyl chloride resins. Some of these are:

EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT STABILITY

Tests prove that films containing Conoco H-300 show light resistance equal to, or better than, those with no extenders—a unique contribution in the field of secondary plasticizers.

UNUSUAL LOW TEMPERATURE FLEXIBILITY

Marked improvement in low temperature flexibility is shown in films made with Conoco H-300.

SUPERIOR VISCOSITY CONTROL

Mixtures containing Conoco H-300 have appreciably lower initial and aged viscosities.

ECONOMY

Can save the processor as much as 2 cents per pound on the finished product. Conoco H-300 can be used to the extent of 25% of the total plasticizer required.

IMPROVED MIXING

Formulations are more readily mixed because of fast wetting and internal lubricating properties.

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Conoco H-300 is available in either tank cars or drums. Samples available on request.

CONOCO Petrochemicals

*Conoco H-300 was formerly called Conoco H-340. The change in name does not affect the quality of the product in any respect whatsoever. Chemical properties of Conoco H-300 remain the same.

Petrochemical know-how from the ground up!

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CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

Oil, castor, hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. lb. .1675- —
tanks lb. .1475- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .14¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1900- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .2075- —
l.c.l. lb. .2125- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12½
75%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots lb. 12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 90.00 -180.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns lb. 3.20 - 5.00
Chinawood (see Oil tung).
Cinnamon, bark, bots lb. 25.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
USP, cns., dms. (Cassia) lb. 13.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.00
Java, cns lb. 1.98 - —
Java-type, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - —
leaf, crude, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N.Y. lb. .11½- .11⅝
Pac. Coast lb. .10⅛- —
refd., Cochin type, dms., tax incl., l.c.l lb. .19½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .21½- —

Oil, cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .11½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 13.50 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06⅛- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .16½- —
Costus, bots. lb. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East lb. .12⅛- .12¼
Valley lb. .12⅛- —
Texas lb. .12 - .12⅛
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .04½- —
refd., salad, dms lb. .17 - .17½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Cubeb, cns lb. 3.50 - —
Cumin, bots., cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, drums lb. .72 - 1.05
80-90%, dms lb. .78 - 1.10
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.80 - —
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.35 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms lb. .1250- .1300
tanks lb. .1100- —

Oil, fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 4.75 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 11.65 -14.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 12.00 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 17.85 -19.00
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.80 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .17½- .19
prime, burning, dms lb. .19 - .20
Guiacwood, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .85
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.35 - 2.85

Oil, lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns lb. 8.50 - 9.50
40-42% ester, cns lb. 8.75 - —
spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.65 - —
Messina, cns lb. 5.50 - —
terpeneless, bots. lb. 50.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns lb. 4.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.75
West Indian, cs lb. 3.25 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1605- —
l.c.l. lb. .1625- .1650
tanks (f.o.b. Minneapolis) lb. .1330- —
New York lb. .1455- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1485- —
Boiled linseed oil, 006c per lb higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine)
Menhaden, crude, new crop, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .08¼- .08½
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .18 - —
syn. bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms lb 30 - 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 85.00 -310.00
Spanish, bots. lb. 32.50 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.75 - —
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.65 - —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .55 - .58
Oiticica, liq., dms lb. .15½- .16
tanks lb. .14¼- .14¾
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Olibanum, bots. lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 2.65 - 2.75
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .45 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms. lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.00 - —
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .13½- .14
kernel, denat., tanks lb. .11⅝ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns lb. 8.00 -10.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refy gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.85 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 - —
refd., dms lb. .22¼- .22¾
tanks lb. .20¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms lb. 5.60 - 7.50
redist., USP, dms lb. 5.85 - 8.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms lb. 3.20 - 3.50
Pimento, berry, NF, dms lb. 4.00 - 8.00
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex-whse. lb. .14¼- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz. 48.00 -54.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1735- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 18.75 -19.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 17.25 -20.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½- .09
Sassafras, artif., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
nat., dom., USP, dms lb. 1.45 - 2.10
imp., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .44 - —
tanks, works gal. 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .11⅝- —
foots (soapstocks), acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., alkali, dms lb. .15⅝- .16
tanks lb. .14⅛- —
clarified, dms. lb. .15⅛- .15⅛
tanks lb. .13⅝- —
salad, dms. lb. .15⅞- .16⅛
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
Spearmint, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.60
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1775- .1825
tankcars lb. .1600- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1725
tankcars lb. .1500- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .13½- .15
Tangerine, Floridian, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Tar acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. 1.05 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C gal. 1.15 - —
refined, dms., works, l.c.l., incl. gal. .92 - —
N. Y. whse., l.c.l. gal. 1.02 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- .28¾
tanks, N. Y. lb. .26¾- —
domestic mills lb. .26¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. lb. 13.00 -17.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 9.50 -10.00
Java, cns. lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58½
86-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality...insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by Exchange Lemon Products Co. • Corona, California

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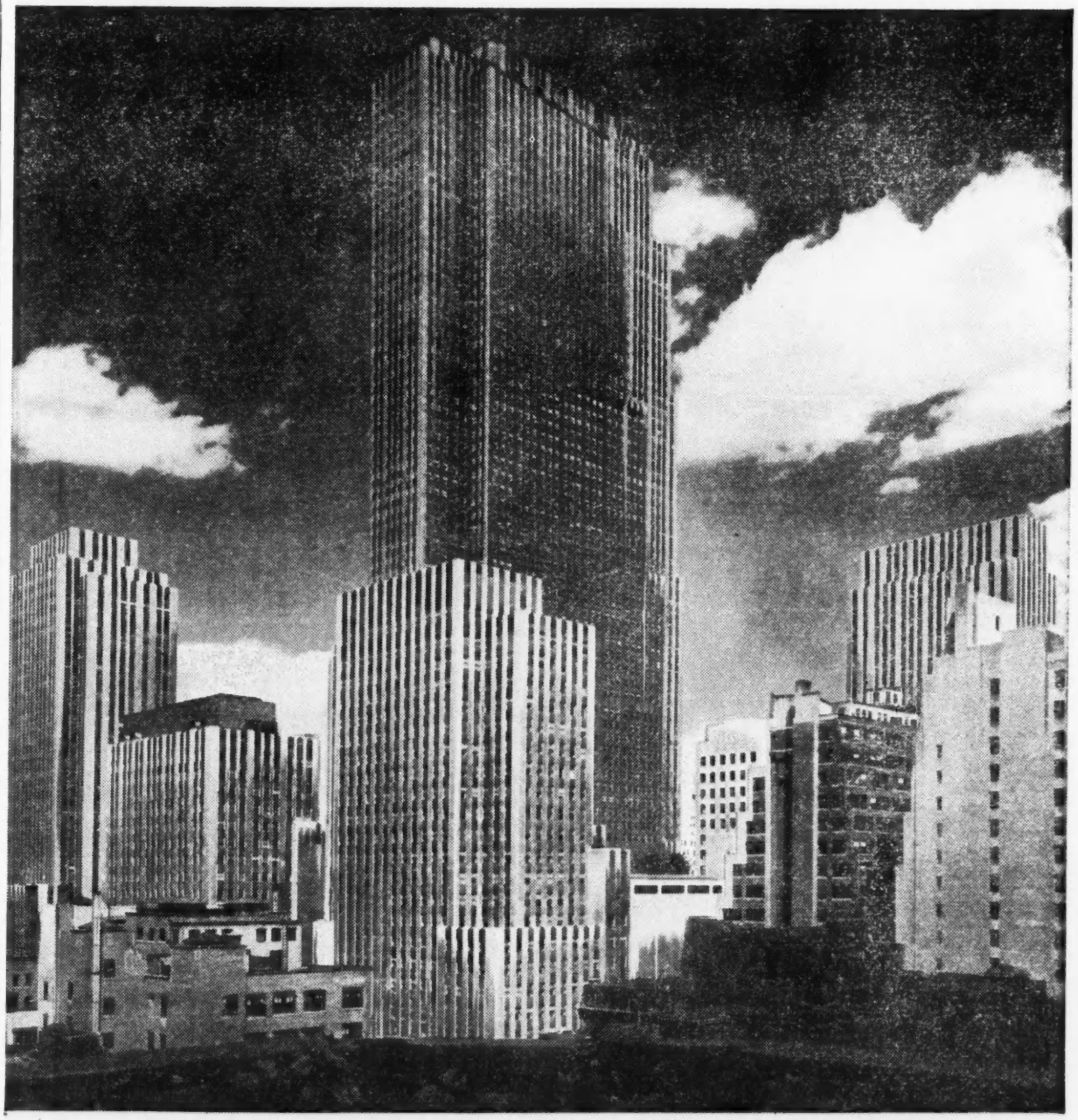
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, white mineral, tech., 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .62½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .69½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP. 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
t.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern cns lb 3.20 -19 50
Syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).
Wormwood, cns lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb.17.00 -30.00
extra bots lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. lb. .10½- .11
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19 45
gran., USP, cns oz.21.65 -21 90
powd USP. cns oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .33 - .33½
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroaniline toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2160- —
Molybdated, bbls lb. .46 - .46½
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet bls lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline)
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amyl phenol)
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)
Osage, orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb.4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb 4.00 - —
Pancreatin USP bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .35 - .36
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
125°-127°F. ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°., ASTM, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .1073- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1275- .1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroalinine).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .36 - .40
t.c.l. same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.58.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03¼- .04
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units. .03½- .04
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .03¼- .04
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy, gal. .14½- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .37 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. No prices.
Japanese hontaka, bgs lb. .33 .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .65 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
white, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls. lb. 1.10 - —
Pepsin NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tank trucks, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
dlvd. W. lb. .11½- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .06¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅜- .07⅝
tanks, refy lb. .03⅞- .04¾
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¼- .07¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05 - .06¼
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07⅝- .07⅞
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛- .05¼
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¼- .07⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, refy lb. .05½- .06⅝
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08⅛- .08⅜
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - .10¼
tanks, refy lb. .06 - .06½
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅜- .08⅝
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅛- .09⅜
tanks, refy. lb. .05⅞- .06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅞- .06¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅛- .06½
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-, 240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
Petroleum, mineral spirit, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd N J gal. .32 - —
dlvd N Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon N J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. 18 - —
New York gal. 18 - —
Philadelphia gal. 185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
VM&P, 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. 12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .239 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. 20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. 19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282° F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —



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PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE DEVELOPED THE FINE CHARACTER OF ESSO SOLVENTS

Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F., b.r., 31°C., m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310° 344°F., b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348°, b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
3°0°-360°F., b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 30°C, m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N Y., N J gal. .33 - —
rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. 12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. 15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —

Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tanks, Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. works lb 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —

Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100% bots lb 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms. dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs. fib dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 - —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.81 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.21 - 5.22
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.87 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.87 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.87 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.39. Recent labor advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, ogs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5° dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb. 33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP bots vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .83 - .86
Mexican, bgs. lb. .64 - .65
Pink root, bls lb 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex bots kilo 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, dist., dms. frt. equald. lb 2.60 - 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene dms., dlvd. E lb 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton. 37.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean dms. works lb .05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾- .04¼
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 97.00 - 107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26 - —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .25½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .38½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .38 - —
smaller lots lb. .39 - .42
imp, kgs. lb. .29 - —
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .52 - .62
Bromide, USP, gran, bbls., kgs lb. .36 - —
Carbonate, NF, gram., bbls., dms. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.25 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 29.40 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms lb. .24 - .26

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Potassium chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms. lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, base price, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .36 - —
July forward unit-ton. .38 - —
59-63% K_2O, bgs, c.l., works, base price ton. 26.00 - —
July forward ton. 27.20 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP gran., dms. lb. .18 - —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c, per 100 lbs. less in kegs. $1 more
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 191.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whs ton. 198.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton. 302.50 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .24½- .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27¼- .29
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100-lbs. 17.80 - —
soln, clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100-lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.43 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .099 - .1040
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .725 - .791
Sulfate, agricultural 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price. unit-ton. .64 - —
July forward unit-ton. .67 - —
NF VII cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms. lb. .18½- —
powder dms lb. .16½- .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO, base price ton. 13.45 - —
July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .41 - —
smaller lots lb. .41½- .47
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms, works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms, c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. .45 - —
Acetate, bots. gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 - —
Acetate, bots. gram .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .04½- —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .09 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .55 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - —
husks, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .46 - —
Pyrites, Canadian works long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, dms. lb. 3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16¼- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .37½- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns oz. .47½- —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .50 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.00 - —..
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls, same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red bbls., same basis, lb. 1.81 - —
Lithopone light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.01 - 2.16
medium light red shades, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
medium red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.37 - 2.52
dark red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.57 - 2.82
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.82 - 3.05

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Do you know how little extra it costs to get the highest grade of caustic potash—Solvay Mercury Cell Caustic Potash?

Now available at a practical price, Solvay Mercury Cell Caustic Potash is unmatched in quality. It has set new standards for whiteness and purity with only *trace* quantities of metals and chloride—and is *chlorate-free.*

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DU-1

Red, cadmium, CP, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.02 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l. Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb lots, works lb 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).

Red, rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. 35 - 40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 8.00 - 9.00
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 - 34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls lb. 2.50 Nom.

Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. kilo. 80.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. 49 - 49¼
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
works lb. 77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
powd., soluble insoluble, dms. 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Italian lb. .26 Nom.

Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
refd., bgs lb. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.00 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.01 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.19 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sarsaparilla root, Imp., Honduras, bls lb. .58 - .62
Mexican, bls. lb. .58 - .62
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz.17.40 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. 31 .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. 9.00 -10.50
Senega root, bls lb. 3.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. 14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, nat lb. .16¾- —
hulled lb. .21 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .27 - —
nat., bgs. lb. No prices.
Salvadorian, natural lb. .17½- —
Syrian, bgs., natural lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .69 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .72 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .53 - .54
Superfine bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .50 - .51
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .49 - .50
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs, c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .82¼- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .82⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .82¾- —
100-oz. lots oz. .83 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .58½- —
1,000-oz. lots lb. .60 - —
500-oz. lots lb. .60¼- —
250-oz. lots lb. .60¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.90 - 4.67
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.22
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.62
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon-type, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Sal., conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lb. 2.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- .13¾
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1890- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10

Your Cleaners "TIRE OUT" too Fast?

What's buffer capacity? It's the "staying power" of a cleaner or detergent—the ability to maintain a reasonably constant pH in spite of dilution and contamination.

Cowles DRYMET has excellent buffer capacity. Its pH varies only a little with changes in concentration. You can use this buffer capacity of DRYMET to give your formulations more cleaning power—more "staying power".

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METAL CLEANER DEPARTMENT
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

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for Technical Data

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. works..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works....lb. .36 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- .11¼
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP bgs ..... lb. 05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb 13¾ - .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms .....lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms..... lb. .28½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms ..... lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd, prices ½c higher.
Cyanide dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb .188 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 18¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1390- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1430- —
Formate bgs., c.l., works. lb. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib dms..... lb. 9.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms ..... lb. 80 - .83
tech, dms ..... lb. .35 - —
Glutamate mono., dms., c.l.... lb. 1.55 - —
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiosulfate)
pea crystals, bgs .....100-lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. works .....100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.55 - 2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Lactate, tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.....ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.135.50 -140.50
sodium metaborate octahydrate in bbls, $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 - —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 5.65 - 7.55
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.10 - 8.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., dlvd. lb. .88 - —
cryst., dms., works ..... lb. .69 - .73
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate bbls ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse .. ton.51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled ..... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.65 - 7.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.30 - 7.65
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works..... 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26½- .33
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26½- .33
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over earlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .1910- .1960
Phenosulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .43
powd. dms lb. .47 - .43
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.10 - 9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.20

Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.05 - 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.35 -11.60
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41½- .43½
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.92½- 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .71 - .74
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.50
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.65 - 4.80
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala. La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan. Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 6.40 - 8.50
dms., c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
l.c.l., works. .....100 lbs. 7.15 - 7.40
Silicate liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l. cms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - 3.15
tanks works 100 lbs 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works.lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4-10c higher
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .598 - .652
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech, anhyd. bgs. c.l. dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —

Sodium sulfate, USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
gran. fib dms ..... lb. .17½ .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls. c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. 04¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb 05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate flake 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton.115.00 - —
Sulfocyanide CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. works lb 04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP dms lb. .55 .65
tech., anhyd. 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot works lb .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite)
Titanate, ctns. c.l. works ..... lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb 10¾ - —
1-ton or less works ..... lb .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb .38 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. 42 - —

In the cosmetic industry, as in many others, Atlas emulsifiers are the favorite choice of manufacturers. First, because Atlas makes such a wide variety of emulsifiers. Second, because these emulsifiers are so effective in making stable, non-separating products. And third, because they're so easy to match to formulas, by means of the Atlas HLB System.

People who make emulsion products from insecticide sprays to floor polishes to textile lubricants find literally hundreds of ways to profit by Atlas emulsifiers and application experience.

You'll find it pays to bring your emulsifier and humectant problems to Atlas. A major supplier of surfactants and sorbitol, Atlas offers a diversified line of organic chemicals, and a store of knowledge on how to use them for improving the products you make.

ATLAS SERVES THESE INDUSTRIES

Cosmetic
Pharmaceutical
Paint
Chemical specialties
Textile
Edible Oils
. . . and many others

CHEMICALS DIVISION
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada

Sodium trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. 46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½ - 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.05 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dm... 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms. 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1- to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.51.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .814 - .824
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .885 - 1.153
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works. lb. .82½ - .83½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .999 - 1.019
Starch, corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.13 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
ex wise, N. Y. lb. .06 - .06¾
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat bgs lb. .0755 - .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Staves acre seed, bgs lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP 100-lb. fib. dms lb 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .053 - .07
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .75 - .84
Carbonate pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G, (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF powd. cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd. 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrax USP cs lb 78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½ - —
synthetic rubber grade 99% dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½ - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .0555 - —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose, crude, refined).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib. dms lb 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd. dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP dms. lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms. lb 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml. flour bgs. mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
sulfur block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore, unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla, unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 - 38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 - 35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .09½ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd., lb. .07¾ - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09½ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾ - .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾ - .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk, unit-ton. 4.00 - —
Chicago, bulk, unit-ton. 4.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Siamese, top grade, bgs., ex whse lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½ - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 8.00 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.20 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.80.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
less tons lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 - 500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .19 - .22½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.04½ - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 23½ - —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton.142.50 - —
ton lots ton.147.50 - —
rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½ - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dry or paste, 100% basis, kgs lb. 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, 100% basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industr. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½ - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, industr., 2° tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, cms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys. works, frt adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dms., dlvd. E lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21½ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton.140.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), dlvd., E ton.105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.124.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.77.00 - 78.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.54.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.75 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.50 - —
Tahiti, cs. lb. 6.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works, lb. .11 - —
Ether, USP, anasthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
tasks, frt. alld lb. .16½ - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystaline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ - —
dry, 500,000 units per gram kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin).

Vitamin B, complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials..gram.245.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gram.183.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots..kilo.42.50 • —
less than kilo lots.....kilo.45.00 • —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots.....gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.....lb. 2.25 • —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 • —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.03 • —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.13 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bales, ex dock ton.99.00 • —
merchantable, bales, ex dock.ton.96.00 • —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .43 • .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .72 • .74
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .70 Nom.
Central American, bgs....lb. .68 • .70
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .70 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns..lb. .81 • .84
slabs, 100-lb. ctns....lb. .80 • .83
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.lb. .75 • .77
slabs, 100-lb. ctns.....lb. .74 • .76
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .52 • .53
refd., bgs.....lb. .55 • .56
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher. 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .57 • .59
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .63 Nom.
pure refd., bgs., ton lots, lb. .71 • .73
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 • .60
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 • .68
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .62 • .63
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .60 • .62
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 • .68
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.08 • 1.10
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 • 1.13
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, cs.....lb. .46 • .47
Microcrystalline, 170-175°F., m.p. ASTM, penetration 15-20 ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works, lb. .13½- .14½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14½- .15½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12 • .13
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 • .14
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24½- .25½
smaller lots, group 3, works lb. .25½- .26½
180°-185°F. m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 • —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16 • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28½- —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .21 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .19 • —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 • —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .35 • —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs.....lb. .27 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs..lb. No prices.
German, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs.....lb. .77 • .79
tech., bgs.....lb. .74 • .76
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 • .33
cakes cs.....lb. .31 • .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs. ctns., works..lb. .63 • .75
spot.....lb. .67¼- .72½
White lead (see Lead, White).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 • .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 • .22
Witch hazel, bark, bls.....lb. .16 • .17
leaves, bls.....lb. .20 • —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 39.50 • —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 56.00 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works....ton 27.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton 44.00 • —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 • .25
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 • 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 38°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
58°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .199 • —
fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .96 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis..gal. .85 • —
Xylenol, fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.11 • —
l.c.l. same basis....gal. 1.14 • —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.00 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., truckload, works..lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .38 • —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district...gal. .32 • —
Chicago district.....gal. .35 • —
Cleveland district.....gal. .34½- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 • —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio.....gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district..gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md..gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind...gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ...gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 • —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.15 • 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
260 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul....lb. .35 • —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd..lb. 2.10 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 2.85 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 3.15 • —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 • —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N.C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .33 • .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome..lb. 2.25 • —
G pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 • —
Yellow, iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 —
pure, bgs., c.l., works... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.53 • —
smaller lots.....lb 5.60 • —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd... lb. .27 • .27½
basic, dlvd.....lb. .31 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .40 .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin, oz. 4.50 • —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 • —
1,000 to 36,000 lb lots, works lb. .40 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 • —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .27 • —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .202 • —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 • —
precipitated, powd., dms...lb. .26 • —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 • —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.85 • —

—Continued on page 45

IN STEARATES, A SPECK OF DIRT THIS BIG.

...could render less than perfect Pierre's Sauce Matelotte*,

Stearates, you know, are often used in onion and garlic salt, to prevent caking under humid conditions.

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LACQUER AND VARNISH *makers use Metasap Stearates to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain better finishes.*

PLASTICS *molders use Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication, which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.*

RUBBER *processors use Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.*

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Soil Bank and Farm Chemicals

Logically there can be no disagreement with the widely pronounced view that the farm problem of this country is a national issue: farming is a national factor in many respects. It does not follow, however, that the issue must be met, even in larger part, by federal governmental action. The problem is a business problem. It should be and best will be solved by business methods. It will not be solved by way of the expansive complex program laid out by President Eisenhower.

The crux of the issue is the same as that of all business problems—how profitably to dispose of what can be and is produced under optimum conditions. The President's program does not encompass much in the direction of such an objective. It does state a purpose of endeavoring to find new uses for farm products, and it emphasizes the need for improved marketing mechanism; but it fails to recognize that the farmers share of the consumers food dollar is smaller, not because it has shrunk as much as because the margin has increased. The new proportion is a reflection of "social progress" which has transferred the preparing of farm products for cooking from the kitchen to the mass-production factory.

By the time the congress gets through with the scores of ideas presented in the thousands of words in the President's farm program much could have been done to help the farmer help himself by way of business collaboration. The plan of several maritime groups to help in the marketing of farm products abroad could and should be adapted by other groups, both transportation and distribution, for the better service of both farmers and domestic consumers.

Before that stage of dealing with the farm program or any of the ills at which it is directed is reached, there will be action on one particularly pertinent economic proposal which comes early in the text. That is the establishment of a soil bank taking out of production of supported and surplussed crops a proportionate acreage and keeping it out of production of other crops, animal as well as vegetable. What will that mean in terms of consumption—and sales — of fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, growth - promoters, defoliants, and other chemical agents on the supplying of which the existence of a goodly, important segment of the national industry depends?

It is quite doubtful that the federal legislators will even give any thought to that national issue. It will have to be brought to their attention impressively after due study of what can be done to prevent a detrimental pinch. It cannot be expected that producers and distributors of farm chemicals, now of such great essentialness in agriculture, will be considered for compensation for the reducing of their income as it is proposed to compensate the owners of idled acres. None can say to what extent there might be a voluntary increase in the chemical treatment of unbanked acreage. Of course it may be that such a means of circumventing the restriction of production will be blocked in the legislation—or at least penalized. There already is some demanding that some new conditions fitted to the new scheme be laid down with respect of eligibility for price supports or crop loans. It could be that some "doctors of farmology" will come up with the idea that prohibiting the use of chemical promoters and protectors of crops will be preferable to prohibiting the use of excess producing acreage as a means of reducing the annual volume of unsold farm products. There was a time when the boll weevil, not the federal government, was looked to by cotton planters for the support of prices.

The farm chemical problem may not rank politically as a national issue, but it is something to which those who depend upon such products for a living must give more than passing attention —starting now. The banking of soil could be the burying of them.

Helping the World Is Big Job

It has taken the federal government quite some time to admit that it had learned that no more with peoples than with persons, can friends be bought; that economic and social channels lead better than financial routes to the development of desirable international relations. It has been clear for some time to the "amateur" observer that the more money this country handed out even to long friendly nations, the less deserving of such aid the recipients became, and because one neighbor was getting more than another—measured by the latter's criterion—the regard of the latter for the giver lessened. And in almost all cases, the self-reliance of the recipient went down as the outside relief went up.

It was in recognition of the signficance of such revelations that the "amateurs" began some time ago to advocate the substitution of economic and social assistance by way of trade for financial aid. Several months ago, the "professionals" began to come into similar thinking, and in November President Eisenhower made a strong appeal for moves to help expand and liberalize foreign trade. A fortnight ago, the Secretary of State had something to say about the necessity of waking up to the fact that the United States is in an economic war which called for more emphasis and educational endeavors in its relations with underdeveloped countries. He did not stress the fact that the "enemy" in that war is buying the products of those countries, not trying to help them produce more. It is difficult to reconcile with that apparent awakening the big push put by the President a bit earlier on a demand for a long-range program of foreign aid, estimated to cost almost five billion dollars a year. It is significant that the leaders of both parties in the senate are against such a commitment, holding that each year's problems of aid should be analyzed and met as existing circumstances should indicate.

It must be recognized that economic and social approaches toward properly appreciated assistance of deserving peoples cannot be made by the federal government. This country does not have nationalized business or educational facilities. The approaches must be made by private interests. And the educating is not needed in other countries alone. There is a big and growing need in this country for more services such as those now offered by Tulane University on all phases of foreign transportation and trade operations and by the School of World Trade with reference to international trade, ocean transportation, commodity trading, and air cargo transportation; also for those offered by the several schools specializing in foreign languages and ways of life. The biggest need is that such sources of essential useful knowledge be properly and adequately utilized.

Private interests, covering all lines of business, will do well to figure out how much international trade could be developed for what would be their share of the cost of government's providing $5,000,000,000 worth of foreign aid annually over the next ten years.

Washington Talks It Over

Democratic Party Is Not Optimistic Over Passing Measure To Reduce Taxes During This Election Year

By Ralph L. Cherry

Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

President Eisenhower's budget for fiscal year 1957 didn't provide the Democrats with any great feeling of optimism that they will be able to pass successfully a tax reduction bill in this important year of political campaigning. To do so they must run the risk of throwing the budget out of balance, which would be almost as politically unwise as a tax reduction would be politically wise.

The way to pass a tax reduction bill and still remain popular with the voters by not pushing the Treasury into the red again, of course, would be to reduce the appropriations by the amount necessary to offset the loss in tax revenues. But this will be found exceedingly difficult to do without stirring up a mess of political troubles in other quarters.

In the first place, the fact that the Treasury expects to wind up the new fiscal year with a surplus of around $400,000,000 is based on the premise that congress will adopt the recommendations of Mr. Eisenhower and increase postage rates. The increase he asks for accounts for $350,000,000 of the prospective surplus. Furthermore, an increase in postal charges has been sought for the past three or four years and congress hasn't even come close to passing a bill.

In the second place, while the 1957 budget is an increase of about $1,600,000,000 over the current year, it would not be practical to cut the increases back and apply the savings as an offset against a tax reduction. The reason for this is simple. The increases in appropriations are largely in those areas where the Democrats have been insisting on bigger appropriations—military and public welfare, such as public health research.

All in all, Mr. Eisenhowever's budget of $65,900,000,000 for fiscal year 1957 is pretty tightly drawn. Of course, in such a large amount as this there is bound to be some water that can be wrung out but whether it would be enough to justify a reduction in taxes is something to be found out later.

Ramifications of Soil Bank Bill

The administration's soil bank bill appears to be more than just a measure for the relief of agriculture. Some of the protectionist groups see it also as a measure for whittling away more of the tariff protection of American industry.

This is because of a provision in the bill proposing to amend existing law relative to the bartering of agricultural surpluses for strategic materials abroad. It provides that any strategic materials acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation by barter or exchange may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse free of duty.

The protectionists would not mind this so much if the strategic materials acquired were to go into the national stockpile, because once they are in this stockpile they cannot be released except in a national emergency such as war, or by an act of congress. But the bill says that unless the materials are acquired for the national stockpile, they are to go into a supplemental stockpile established by the agricultural trade development and assistance act.

The same statutory restrictions do not apply against the release of materials from the supplemental stockpile. As a matter of policy the same restrictions are being followed, but there is always the possibility of this policy being changed under a different administration, which is why some people are concerned.

ICA-Funds Data

From time to time the Office of Small Business of the International Cooperation Administration publishes lists of import licenses applied for or granted to commercial importers in various ICA participating countries. As emergency conditions exist in many of these countries it is impossible to provide adequate advance data on all ICA-financed commercial-to-commercial procurement, it was explained, and the information is therefore published as a possible source of future business.

Recently, the agency has been receiving inquiries as to why certain commodities, such as tobacco and non-essential items, are being financed with foreign assistance funds. It is pointed out by ICA that many of the items contained in the tabulations are not financed by ICA. In some countries, such as Vietnam, Thailand, etc., local government record-keeping is rudimentary, and it is not possible to obtain separate information on import licenses under ICA financing only. Therefore, in order to report on those items which are ICA-financed, the agency publishes the full list.

Essential Occupations for Reserve

The Office of Defense Mobilization has decided to use as a guide for selecting men for enlistment in the ready reserve the same list of essential occupations and activities used by the draft boards in granting deferments under the Selective Service System.

Insofar as the chemical industry is concerned, it will be recalled that the only occupation on the list is "chemist" and this is limited to those having graduate degrees (master's or doctor's) or equivalent experience, education and training (generally considered not less than one year beyond bachelor degree level). The only activities in the chemical industry regarded as critical or essential, except basic research in matters of national health, are these:—

"Production of materials specifically used in propellants for launched or guided missiles, aircraft, armament rockets, and similar weapons, as well as the processing of the materials into propellants, exclusive of conventional fuels. Production of high temperature resins and other chemicals and specifically in the production of launched or guided missiles, aircraft, armament rockets, and similar weapons."

Young men possessing the listed skills and employed in the designated activities who are selected by the Selective Service System will be eligible to complete their active duty for training in from three to six months, thus minimizing the time lost from critical defense jobs. They will perform the balance of their military obligation in the reserve. Ordinarily they would be required to perform active military service for two or more years, plus service in the reserve.

Mosquito Control Legislation

Sen. Spessard L. Holland of Florida is sponsoring legislation in the new session for a major war against mosquitoes. He has launched the move at the request of the Florida State Board of Health and the American Mosquito Control Association, Inc., which finds that mosquitoes are becoming an increasing health problem as a result of the development of resort areas and by the suburbanization of the population.

The bill recognizes the fact that the eradication and control of mosquitoes is and should be primarily the duty and responsibility of state and local governments, but establishes a policy and program of aiding and supporting research carried on for the purpose of devising methods of extermination and control. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service is charged with administering the program and would be supported in his efforts with an annual fund of $2,800,000.

It is estimated that mosquito control work now costs federal, state and local governments, industries and individuals around $47,613,000 a year.

Progress Report

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Heavy Chemicals

The promises of steel and the automotive industry to spend more than two billion dollars in the coming year gave the market a shot in the arm last week. This situation, coupled with the prevailing firm tone for the heavy chemicals, made for an atmosphere of high optimism. Heavy automobile inventories and moves to cut back production in that industry had only a mild counter effect.

Producers were satisfied with the good sales balance for electrolytic chlorine and caustic soda. It was said that ordinarily caustic is in a surplus position when demand for chlorine is strong.

However, all indications last week were that demand for caustic was keeping pace with chlorine consumption, and that there was little, if any, surplus around.

Steel production set another alltime weekly record the week of January 9, and the continuing high rate of output accounted for large volume sales of the mineral acids and other steel-treating chemicals.

Rayon also held up well, and large shipments of sulfuric acid, zinc sulfate, caustic soda and other chemicals moved in that direction.

A producer increased prices for refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide, to go into effect February 1. Prices for 99.3 percent chemical grade potassium chloride were also slated to be increased on that date.

The increase for the latter chemical followed on the heels of an announcement made previously concerning increases for 99.9 percent potassium chloride.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 13 at 99.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 95.2 percent for the previous week and 94.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Chromic — Demand from platers remained strong in general. While automotive industry requirements continued high, it was noted that demand for appliance plating had fallen off a bit following the pre-Christmas peak in manufacture.

Buying interest for textile and heavy and fine chemical manufacture continued about steady. Prices continued firm and without change.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand from steel and other industries remained active, accounting for large volume shipments of acid, particularly in the northeast and midwest.

There was little change in the burdensome supply position in some parts of the south and southwest, however, as a large quantity of by-product muriatic acid continued to be turned out by organic chemical producers.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Some pickup in demand for fluorinated refrigerants was expected to materialize within the next few weeks. Glass industry inquiry continued lively.

Acid, Nitric—Expansion of existing facilities, as well as building of new plants, was said to have substantially increased production capacity during the year.

However, some plants in heavily industrial areas were said to be operating at or near capacity in order to fill requirements of steel, chemical, fertilizer and other industries last week.

Acid, Phosphoric—It was estimated that in 1955 some eleven plants were built or expanded, increasing output of phosphoric acid and phosphoric anhydride considerably.

Nevertheless, with the increase in demand from many end uses, producers showed little concern over the rapid expansion in the industry.

Acid, Sulfuric—Continuing strong demand for acid keynoted the market last week, as steel, chemical, fertilizer, pigments, alcohols and other end uses remained active.

According to the industry, some nine plants were built or expanded last year, but last week, judging by the current firm tone, producers felt that expanded capacity had been entirely warranted.

Steel production last week was estimated at 2,391,000 tons, or 97.1 percent of capacity by the American Iron & Steel Institute, compared with actual output of 2,428,000 tons the previous week, or 98.6 percent of capacity.

The latter figure represents an alltime weekly record for steel output. Actual output one year ago last week was 2,008,000 tons, or 83.2 percent of 1955 capacity.

Chlorine — Chlorine was not as tight as in past weeks, but this was not to say that it was easy to get. On the contrary, producers reported that in some local situations a continuing squeeze in supply was to be noted.

Supplies appeared to be more in balance with demand than in past weeks, however, and consumers reported generally that material was somewhat easier to obtain.

Demand continued strong for chlorinated hydrocarbons, textile and paper bleaching, and water and sewage treatment. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Copper Sulfate — Although more workable inventories were available, producers indicated that supplies were still none too plentiful. Industrial demand remained active, and agricultural interest showed signs of picking up.

Potassium Chloride—A producer increased 99.3 percent chemical grade potassium muriate by $1 per ton in bulk, to go into effect February 1.

The increase did not affect contracts made already for the 1955-56 season, but was slated to apply to all sales made on or after February 1, 1956.

The announcement by this producer followed on the heels of a report by another producer that chemical grade 99.9 percent potassium chloride was slated to increase $1 per ton on spot.

The new price for chemical grade 99.3 percent was slated to be $26 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. works, with an additional charge of $4.40 per ton if material is shipped in 100-pound paper bags.

Soda Ash—Light and dense ash sales continued at a high level, particularly in view of persistent strong demand from aluminum, phosphate, glass and other users.

Supplies were in comfortable balance with consumption, and producers encountered no difficulties in shipping material on schedule for immediate needs.

Recently increased production capacity in the industry was judged to be the main reason for current good availability.

Soda, Caustic — Producers continued to show satisfaction at the good balance between caustic soda and chlorine in electrolytic production.

It was pointed out that ordinarily chlorine demand is such that there is usually a surplus of caustic soda. However, in recent months, demand for liquid and solid caustic has kept

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Mercury, $5 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 0.3c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.5c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
101.16	101.30	101.26	98.44

For Current Prices see Page **9**

up closely with chlorine production and consumption.

Solid and flake grades for export continued to be in tight supply, and the export price for these materials was firm.

The rayon industry continued to operate at peak levels, and as a result, large volume shipments of liquid rayon grade caustic moved in that direction.

Supplies of the higher grades of liquid caustic were judged in close balance as a result. Other chemical end uses were also active in the market.

Preliminary figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show a decline of 4 percent in November production of electrolytic caustic under October. November output was 305,431 tons, and October, 319,148 tons.

Lime-soda caustic output jumped by 7 percent in the same period, however November production being 40.441 tons, as compared to 37,865 tons in October.

Tin Salts—With declining tin, potassium stannate was lower, at 72.5c. to 79.1c. per pound; sodium stannate, 59.8c. to 65.2c.; stannic chloride, 81.4c. to 82.4c.; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 88.5c. to $1.153; hydrous crystals, 82½c. to 83½c., and sulfate, 99.9c. to $1.019.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Primary aluminum produced in November totaled 133,689 short tons; 966 tons less than in October of this year but an increase of 12,437 tons over production in November, 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines.

In September the consumption of 36,152 tons of purchased aluminum-base-scrap was reported. This represents an increase of 2,161 tons or about 6 percent compared with August.

Consumption of new scrap increased 1,346 tons; principal new scrap items showing increases were 2S and 3S sheet and clips, 194 tons, borings and turnings, 539 tons, and "other" or unclassified scrap increased 597 tons.

Of the old scrap consumed in September, pots and pans showed an increase of 131 tons and castings and forgings 201 tons compared with August.

Copper—Metal continued priced at 43c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Domestic primary crude copper production in 1955 rose to 1,037,580 tons from 863,721 tons in 1954, according to the Copper Institute.

World primary crude copper output in 1955 rose to 2,614,271 tons from 2,358,107 tons in 1954. Stocks at the end of 1955 in the United States were 61,554 tons, against 47,108 tons on hand at the end of 1954.

The following figures, supplied by the Copper Institute, show production and stocks of copper metal, in tons:—

World	December	November
Production:—		
Crude primary.....	214,723	229,376
Secondary	11,712	9,304
Refined	250,259	239,963
Shipments	248,447	248,904
Stocks	220,085	218,442
Production:—		
Crude primary	94,064	94,287
Secondary	10,911	7,885
Refined	145,423	133,711
Shipments	138,803	141,807
Stocks	61,554	48,736

Mercury — Metal declined last week following an easing in supply. Mercury was quoted at $275 to $281 per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Tin—Straits metal was irregular and slightly lower, ending the week at $1.04½ per pound, spot.

Titanium — The production of titanium mill products totaled 415,032 pounds in November, according to the Census bureau. Shipments of mill products totaled 415,402 pounds and consisted of 228,179 pounds of sheet, plate and strip, 85,458 pounds of forging and extrusion billet and 101,765 pounds of rod, bar and wire.

Production of titanium ingot totaled 1,037,137 pounds in November compared with 934,315 pounds in October. A total of 921,753 pounds of ingot was consumed in November.

Cities Service Will Spend $135 Million for Oil Search

Cities Service Company, New York, last week announced plans for the largest capital outlay in its history for expanding the company's search for new oil and gas reserves in the United States and in foreign areas.

A statement by W. Alton Jones, chairman of the board, and Burl S. Watson, president, stated that the Cities Service capital expenditures for 1956 would be $135,000,000, approximately 80 percent of which would be directed toward substantial increases in the Cities Service system's reserves of oil and natural gas.

BDSA Container Post Filled

Appointment of R. Chester Reed, a veteran executive of Texas Company, New York, as deputy director of the containers and packaging division of the Business and Defense Services Administration, has been announced. Mr. Reed, supervisor of packages and shipping for all of the company's plants and locations throughout the United States, is on loan to BDSA for a period of six months.

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Medical Research Bill Offered by Sen. Smith

Carrying out the recommendations of President Eisenhower in his annual message for expansion of medical research, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine has introduced a bill (S. 2925) authorizing a five-year program involving an additional $1,000,000,000 for this purpose.

The bill has three major purposes:—

1. Doubling of the present research and training expenditures of the National Institutes of Health. During the current year the institutes have been allocated approximately $100,000,000 for research, training and related activities.

2. A program for the construction of laboratories and other medical research facilities. Funds for the construction would be made available at the rate of $30,000,000 a year for the next five years, to be matched in equal part by the institutions receiving them.

3. An allocation of $70,000,000 each year for the next five years for the construction of medical school teaching facilities, such funds to be matched by the medical schools receiving them.

Pennsalt Appoints Deger To Organic Research Post

Thomas E. Deger has been advanced to the position of acting director of organic research of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Deger joined the Sharples Chemicals Corporation research staff in 1933, serving successively as research chemist, group leader, and assistant research director. His research resulted in a number of patents in the chemical field. In 1952, he transferred to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's research and development departments when Sharples Chemicals became an operating division of the Pennsalt organization. There he served as administrative assistant director of organic research and assistant director of organic research before his recent promotion.

Metal Cans Shipments: October

Total shipments of metal cans in October were 2 percent below shipments during September, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In October, metal can shipments amounted to 501,455 short tons, compared with the September figure of 511,429 short tons and a figure of 361,676 tons in October, 1954.

Indian Glucose Installation Gets Operations Under Way

A new glucose plant has gone into production in Ahmedabad, India, according to the Department of Commerce.

The installation, built by an Indian firm, Maize Products, Ltd., at an estimated cost of $840,000, has an annual production capacity of 6,000 long tons of glucose syrup and 1,700 long tons of crystalline glucose.

The new facility's current daily output is said to be twenty tons of liquid glucose.

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Merchant Marine Group Hits 50-50 Cargo Plan

The American Merchant Marine Institute has urged members of the senate to reject the recommendations of the Independent Tankers Association that congress require at least 50 percent of our commercial petroleum imports be carried in US-flag vessels.

In a letter to every member of the senate, Francis P. Greene, president of the institute, pointed out that commercial petroleum imports are in no way financed by the federal government and all such cargoes should rightly move by the free choice of the shipper.

He urged the members not to confuse the issue with Public Law 664, which contains mandatory provisions requiring that 50 percent of all government financed cargoes be carried in American-flag vessels. The institute favors this law, he said, but the routing of other cargoes should be left entirely within the control of the business concerns involved.

Aluminum Plant for India Slated by Aluminium, Ltd.

An aluminum plant with a 10,000-ton annual capacity in India has been scheduled for construction this year by Aluminium, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, which would double India's current aluminum output.

Indian Aluminium, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Canadian firm, will erect an aluminum smelter at Hirakud, in the state of Orissa. The smelter will be developed in conjunction with a power project nearing completion in that area.

Aluminium, Ltd., of Canada, said that the eventual capacity of the plant following the completion of the power project will be 20,000 tons per year. The program also includes expansion of alumina production and bauxite mining facilities.

Polyester Film Listing Is Reduced by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced a reduction of 25 cents per pound in the price of "Mylar" polyester film. The reduction applies to all types and gauges except 25- and 35-gauges, the thinnest films.

This is the third reduction since the start of commercial operations at Circleville, Ohio, in the fall of 1954. With the reduction, the price of "Mylar" now ranges from $2.25 a pound for most heavy gauges to $4 a pound for the exceptionally thin 25-gauge.

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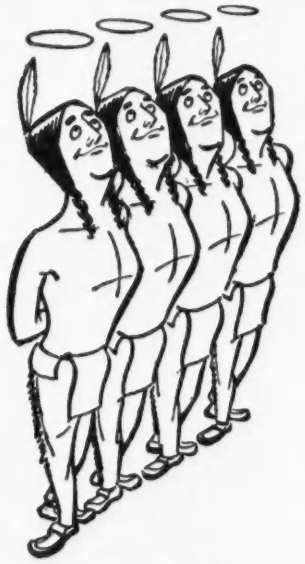

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Pollution Experts Report Formation of New Firm

Formation of Resources Research, Inc., a firm of consultants specializing in solving air and stream pollution problems for industry and federal and state governmental agencies, has been announced by Dr. Louis C. McCabe, formerly scientist director in the Public Health Service.

Dr. McCabe, who served as the first director of the Los Angeles Air Pollution Control District, will be joined in the new enterprise by Frederick S. Mallette, executive secretary of the Committee on Air Pollution Controls and research manager of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and William S. McCabe, consulting geologist of Casper, Wyo.

The company will handle research and development in geology, mining, industrial wastes, water resources, and the economics and supply of conventional and atomic fuels. It will deal with such specialized problems as fuel sources and their evaluation for power, metallurgy and chemistry; research and engineering in air and stream pollution; water treatment and supply problems; and the development of fuel resource properties.

The staff of the new firm will include specialists in chemistry, chemical engineering, geology, physics, economics, and industrial engineering. The aim is to bring together into one organization outstanding men in the highly specialized aspects of these fields, to provide a coordinated, readily available source of engineering and scientific talent for industry and government. As new contracts warrant, additional technicians will be employed.

Agricultural Ammonia Unit's New President Is Installed

Maj. Gen. Ralph H. Wooten, US Air Force, has taken office as president of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute.

Gen. Wooten, chosen for the position at the fifth annual convention of the institute in Kansas City, Dec. 7, retired from active military duty in 1948. His last assignment was commanding the Pacific Air Command with headquarters in Honolulu.

Following his military career, Gen. Wooten became a pioneer in the development of anhydrous ammonia as a fertilizer, in his position as executive vice-president of Mid-South Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Gen. Wooten succeeds Mark C. Craft, of Midwest Fertilizer Company, Springfield, Ill., as head of the institute.

Puerto Rico

—Continued from page 3

now largely has been leaving the commonwealth for needed imported materials."

For instance, he said, Puerto Rico last year bought some $30 million worth of chemicals alone.

In the commonwealth, he added, sulfuric acid output serves as an index to the country's degree of industrialization. Current acid consumers are the rum distilleries, automobile battery services and producers of galvanized wire.

Other good candidates, he went on, are pickling baths and the oil refineries which use sulfuric acid to process gasoline. Should present bagasse research succeed, he said in citing potential outlets, the new process reportedly would use enormous quantities of acid in coverting the sugar waste.

The new plant, Mr. Gonzales pointed out, will mean that for the first time in its farming history, Puerto Rico will have the raw materials used to make complete fertilizers available right on the island.

Chemical expansion in Puerto Rico, he indicated, is also likely to come from still another quarter. There are some 350 mainland affiliates on the island right now, of which about forty are in chemicals.

And, he added, more than seventy-five new branch plants are expected to open in the commonwealth this year as the result of US mainland expansion. Many of these new affiliates will be in some form of chemical processing.

"Most of this growth in Puerto Rican chemicals is fairly new," Mr. Gonzales asserted. "In fact, the bulk of mainland affiliated chemical companies have been on the island only five years.

"They have come to Puerto Rico to establish branch plants largely as the result of a commonwealth industrial incentives program which features local tax exemption as well as complete freedom from all federal taxes."

He noted that a special Puerto Rican agency, the Economic Development Administration, has been set up to help in the setting up of expansion projects. EDA maintains offices in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, as well as San Juan.

New Jersey Zinc Appoints Oberfell Assistant Secretary

Robert A. Oberfell has been appointed an assistant secretary of New Jersey Zinc Company, New York.

Mr. Oberfell, an attorney, started his employment with the company in the legal department in 1947. He was transferred to the secretary's department in 1953.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Tankage at New York reached its lowest price in twenty-three years last week, owing to the cumulative effects of poor demand and continued heavy slaughter of meat animals, resulting in overproduction. Between 50,000 and 75,000 tons of cokeoven ammonium sulfate from this country were expected to be taken in the Korean tender. Results of the bidding were expected to be known this week.

Preliminary reports indicated that Japan was to fill, completely or partially, requirements for cyanamide, urea and normal superphosphate.

The United States reportedly offered all of the triple superphosphate, and all but 2,000 tons of ammonium nitrate against the tender.

Domestic demand for animal proteins, cyanamide, ammonium nitrate and other fertilizer raw materials was said to have improved considerably last week.

Cyanamide sales were heavy in the Mississippi delta area. Mixers were more active in the potash and triple superphosphate markets, as the spring planting season drew near.

Demand for dicalcium phosphates and Curacao phosphate rock was reported steady, as consumption for use in animal feed supplements remained in large volume.

Pesticides remained quiet in general, with some anticipatory business taking place as domestic formulators became more active.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ammonium nitrate, Los Angeles, $5.22 per ton.
Tankage, N. Y., 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
111.54	111.89	111.87	109.58

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous — Some $318,500,000 was invested in building or expansion of ammonia facilities in 1955, according to the industry.

The Business and Defense Services Administration reports that ammonia output in 1955 gained 25 percent over 1954 levels, approximating 3,420,000 tons.

This output, equivalent to 2,816,000 tons of nitrogen, represented a rate of production equal to 96 percent of capacity on January 1, 1955. The BDSA report also indicated that the nation is expected to have fifty-two plants by 1957.

Ammonium Nitrate—Interest was said to have shown a sharp increase in the middle south, as mixers and other consumers became more active in the market in anticipating spring needs.

On the Korean tender, it was reported that all but 2,000 tons of the ammonium nitrate required were offered by the United States. Some 30,000 tons maximum were asked on the bid.

Ammonium Sulfate—Between 50,000 and 70,000 tons of cokeoven sulfate were reported offered out of Atlantic ports, and 5,000 tons out of Gulf ports for the Korean tender.

Japan was reported to have offered some 20,000 tons of synthetic sulfate, while Gulf ports offered between 25,000 and 30,000 tons.

Animal Protein—Scattered sales of animal byproduct meals were reported in the east, and it was felt that buying interest had shown some improvement over the previous week's level.

However, tankage decline to $4 per unit-ton in New York, reaching its lowest level in twenty-three years. It was believed that responsibility for the decline lay with poor demand over the past few weeks, as well as continuing heavy slaughter of meat animals.

Cyanamide — Producers encountered heavy buying interest last week in some parts of the south, and large volume shipments of fertilizer grade were reported in Arkansas and Louisiana.

Demand from mixers in the Mississippi delta area was reported vastly improved, as fertilizers began to be formulated for the spring season.

Nitrogen Solutions—Tankcar shipments were picking up to some extent as fertilizer plants busied themselves preparing for the planting season. Prices, increased $1 per ton of product January 1, held unchanged.

Phosphate Rock—A slight pickup in shipments to domestic consumers was noted. High grades of phosphate rock remained in good demand, as triple superphosphate producers were active in the market.

Offerings of 10,000 tons of triple superphosphate against the Korean tender were reported, and since this figure equaled maximum requirements of the bid, it was noted that domestic suppliers offered the total amount required.

Korean requirements for normal superphosphate were expected to be taken up with a 30,000-ton offer from Japan. Domestic supplies of normal were lengthy.

Potash—Aside from a change in price for chemical grade muriate, which did not affect the agricultural potash market, there were no changes in the price pattern.

Sales of potash to domestic consumers showed signs of reviving last week, as the spring drew near, and mixers became more active in production of mixed fertilizers.

Sodium Nitrate—There was no change in price for either domestic or imported sodium nitrate, as this material adhered to its normally stable price position.

There was plenty on hand to fill immediate requirements. There was some increase in interest during the week, but sellers expected more active consumer participation in the next several weeks.

Urea—The entire requirement of the Korean bid for urea, amounting to 30,000 tons maximum, was expected to be taken up by Japan. While it was thought that urea stocks in Japan had been fairly well cleaned up by the last tender, it was indicated that production in that country to date had been well in excess of its own needs.

Los Angeles Market

No changes were reported in listings for inorganic materials with supplies adequate to meet the present rate of demand. Domestic fish meals firmed on the local market to $2.35 per unit of protein with light trading reported and supplies moderate. Castor pomace remained nominal with no offerings.

Ammonium nitrate declined to $79.67 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian and domestic.

Pesticides

Cube Root — Material continued priced at 27c. to 30c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 28c. to 31½c. per pound, less carlots, as to seller.

Pyrethrum Flowers—Flowers containing 0.9 percent pyrethrum continued unchanged at 45c. per pound. Powder, 1.3 percent was listed at 65c. per pound.

Liquid, 20/1 basis was quoted at $8.75 to $8.85 per pound, and 100/1 basis listed at $41.75 to $42.75 per pound. Oleoresin dewaxed was quoted at $10 per pound for 20 percent material.

Ryania—Prices of long standing held unchanged at 22c. per pound, carlots and 24c. per pound, less carlots.

Warfarin — Quotations continued unchanged, at $1.95 to $2.15 per pound, depending on quantity.

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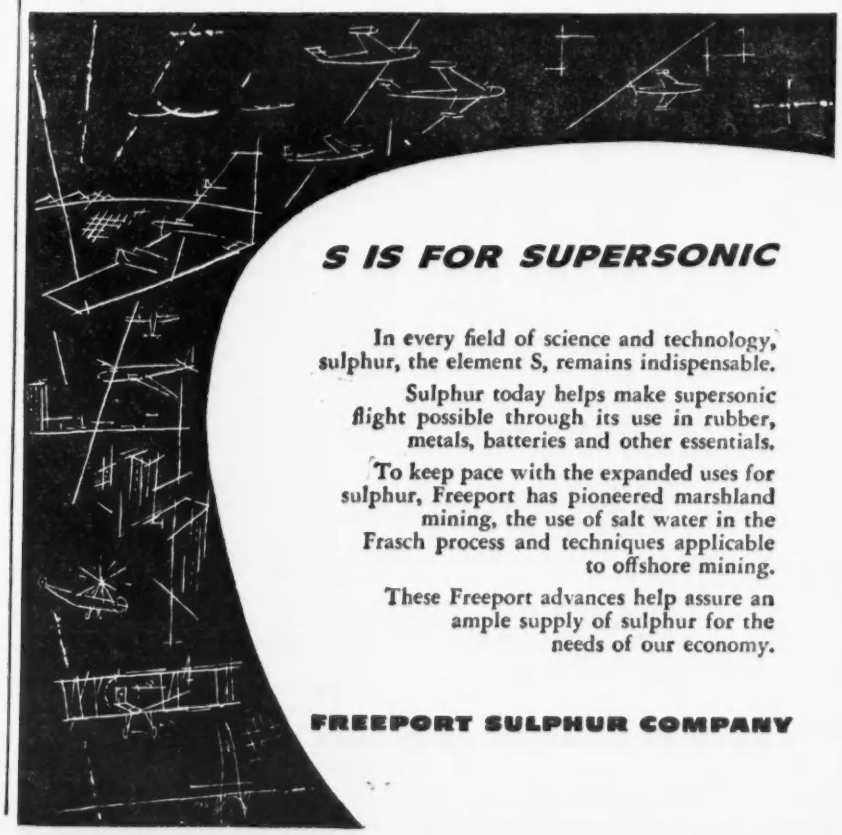

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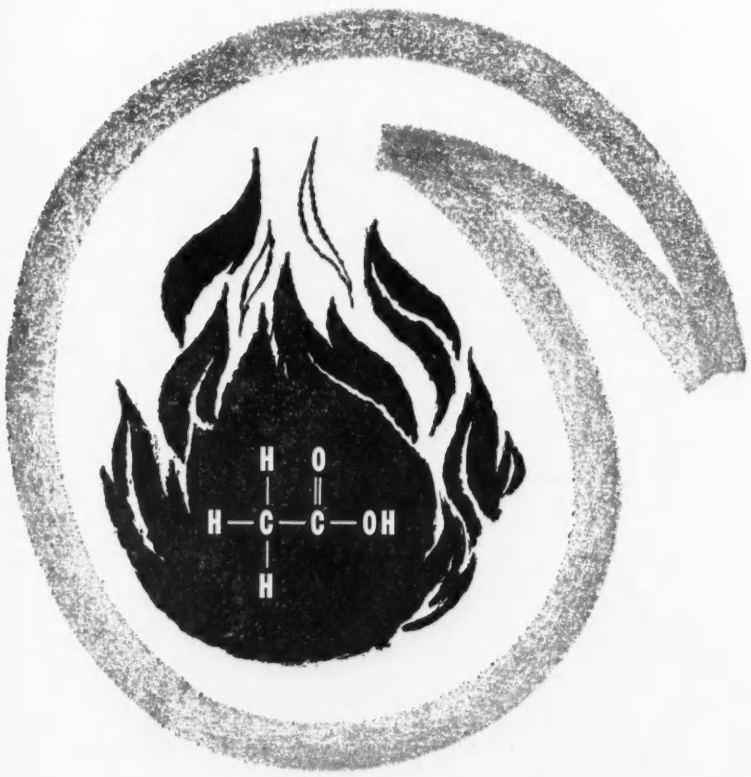

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Aliphatic Organics

The price schedule of one manufacturer of refrigeration grade methyl chloride is due to be increased 1 cent per pound effective with shipments February 1, 1956. The increase was ascribed to higher production costs. This was the sole price change reported last week. Of interest to alcohol trade was the reported sale of the 1956 output of Cuban blackstrap molasses to distillers and other users at a price of 10 cents per gallon, f.o.b., Cuba.

The continued rise in the percentage of blackstrap going into cattle feed has resulted in a rising price paid for molasses, it was noted. The price at which the crop was sold this year was almost 30 percent higher than that paid for last year's output. Reported sales of the new crop were set at some 100,000,000 gallons and should constitute just about all of the exportable surplus available this year.

Announcement of scheduled cuts in production in the auto industry have not had any apparent affect upon consumer inquiry for lacquer solvents, as yet. The trade expressed optimism, however, that demand would continue at a high level, regardless. The supply situation in most lacquer solvents was one of adequacy. There were a few exceptions, such as fermentation amyl acetate, which continues tight will little hope of ever becoming freely available in view of the fact that its production is directly tied to the output of fermentation ethanol. Methyl ethyl ketone remains in good inquiry with supplies sometimes lagging behind a sustained demand.

Demand for glycerin continues at an excellent level. Protective coatings manufacturers were maintaining a steady call for glycerin in view of heavy seasonal production schedules. The cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and foods industries continue to take substantial amounts of glycerin in addition to dynamite makers, sales of whose product are being maintained at peak rates as a result of the large number and size of various construction projects in progress all over the country and abroad.

Acetone—Trade continues steady with supplies ample to meet consumer needs and expected to remain adequate in the immediate future. Prices were stable and on the whole, the market was in balance.

Some producers reported that they were running behind on deliveries but this could not be considered as representative of the industry as a whole. Some producers were said to have production facilities not now in use.

The following statistics were released by the Bureau of the Census. Production of acetone during the first eight months of last year aggregated 348,756,000 pounds compared to 309,445,000 pounds turned out during the corresponding period in 1954. Exports of acetone in the same period amounted to 2,291,000 pounds last year compared to 6,924,000 pounds shipped abroad in the January-August period the preceding year.

Carbon Disulfide—Demand for carbon disulfide was reported to be running at a good level. The rayon industry continues to account for a substantial proportion of output, it was noted. Supplies of carbon disulfide were adequate to accommodate trade requirements and prices were steady following the recent price adjustment on the first of the month.

Production of carbon disulfide during the first eight months of last year exceeded that in a like period the preceding year by a considerable margin, according to statistics released by the government. Production of carbon disulfide in the period from January to August amounted to 366,225,000 pounds compared to 307,659,000 pounds produced in the corresponding period in 1954. Exports of carbon disulfide amounted to 1,666,000 pounds in the first eight months of 1955 compared to 1,494,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
131.00	131.00	130.68	130.53

For Current Prices see Page 9

Ethyl Acetate—Demand for ethyl acetate was reported moving at a brisk rate. Ethyl acetate is a major lacquer solvent and the high rate of production in the automotive and furniture industries has pushed demand to a substantial level. Supplies were adequate to meet current needs while prices were steady.

Production of ethyl acetate (85 percent) during the first eight months of last year amounted to 56,861,000 pounds compared to the 46,839,000 pounds turned out during the corresponding period. Exports of ethyl acetate in the same period in 1955 totaled 1,870,000 pounds compared to 532,000 pounds in the corresponding period in 1954.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde continues to move at a brisk rate. Prices were quite firm in face of sustained inquiry and supplies remain on the tight side. Although formaldehyde production capacity appears to exceed current consumption by a substantial margin, it was noted that about half of the total output goes into captive production. The expansion in the output of pentaerythritol has placed a corresponding increase upon the quantity of formaldehyde used in its manufacture. Over one-half of current formaldehyde production finds its way into plastics, usually as a resin raw material. Some observers in the trade believe that formaldehyde consumption in resin manufacture will continue to increase. Overall plastics output, according to one source, increased some 30 percent in 1955. The effect has been a correspondingly greater demand for formaldehyde going into phenolics, melamine and urea resins. The boom in plywood manufacture which shows little, if any signs, of letting up, has been reflected in the steady growth in the use of formaldehyde in the manufacture of urea-formaldehyde resins which are used as plywood adhesives.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin continues at a good level. Supplies were reported to be generally adequate to meet inquiry while prices were steady.

Sales continue to be quite diversified with consumption noted to be particularly good in the manufacture of resins, protective coatings, plastics, pharmaceuticals, cellophane and explosives. Protective coatings manufacturers were currently operating at a high production rate in preparation for the heavy influx of demand for paint products during the Spring. The high level of construction activity in addition to the sustained rate of output in the mining industry combine to push demand for glycerin from explosive manufacturers to a high level.

According to figures released by the Bureau of the Census, imports of glycerin during the first eight months of 1955 exceeded the total amount of imports brought in during the entire year of 1954. As of the end of August last year, imports of glycerin totaled 21,379,000 pounds of crude compared to some 17,000,000 pounds brought in during all of 1954. Imports of glycerin as of the end of August totaled only 85,000 pounds, about one-tenth the amount

Aliphatic Organics

brought in during the corresponding eight month period in the year previous.

Exports of glycerin for the year 1955 through November amounted to 9,214,595 pounds compared to a total of 16,860,266 pounds in the entire year of 1954. Canada continued to take the largest share of the shipments abroad, accounting for about 60 percent of the total exports during the first eight months last year.

Methyl Chloride — Prices are slated to be advanced on refrigeration grade methyl chloride effective with February 1 shipments. The new schedule will be as follows:—1,300 pound cylinder, 46c. per pound; 140 pound cylinders, 48c.; 100 and 60 pound cylinders, 48c.; 40 pound cylinders 52.; 15 pound cylinders, 60c. per pound.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone — Demand for MEK continues at an excellent rate. Supplies remain adequate, on the whole, although not excessive in contrast to the rate of inquiry. Prices remain firm and were expected to hold steady during the balance of quarter.

Nickel Requirement Seen At 300 Million Pounds

Total United States industry requirements for nickel will approximate 300 million pounds in 1956, including defense requirements, according to a review report issued by the Business and Defense Services Administration, following consultation with representatives of the principal consuming industries.

Citing increases in nickel consumption from 1946 to 1956, the report indicates that industrial use of the metal would reach a level of 260 million pounds per year by 1960 for non-defense business.

One result of the BDSA industry surveys and conferences with industry representatives on nickel led to the conclusion that demand for nickel in all industry groups in 1956 is expected to be substantially higher than the 1955 rate of consumption. Much of this increase in demand is expected in the field of electroplating, high-temperature and electrical-resistance alloys, and nonferrous uses.

The BDSA review found that the consensus of industry representatives consulted is that damage to nickel-consuming industries has resulted from the uncertainty of nickel supplies, with new potential business enterprises requiring nickel limited in operation and delayed in starting.

Pest Control Ass'n

—*Continued from page 7*

Davis, plant pathologist at Rutgers University; "Lawn Insects," by Dr. Theodore Kerr, entomologist at the University of Rhode Island, and "Lawn Fertilization and Management," by Prof. Lawrence Dickinson, lawn specialist of the University of Massachusetts.

Panel on Rodent Control

In the afternoon there will be a panel on "Rodent Control Problems." Howard Merrill, district agent for the Fish and Wildlife Service, will serve as chairman.

"Pest Control Operations Following Disasters" will be the theme of the afternoon session. The following papers will be presented:—

"Mosquito Problems," by Robert Armstrong, superintendent of the Middlesex Mosquito Control Project; "Rodent Problems," by Mr. Merrill; "Government Aid and Operations," by Robert Carson, Public Health Service, and "Place of the PCO in Emergencies," by Dr. Spear.

During the evening there will be an open forum discussion on industry problems at the Lord Jeffrey Inn.

Lab Sessions Second Day

Laboratory sessions will be held on the second day. Dr. C. P. Alexander will speak on "Pests in Food Handling and Storage Plants." Dr. Max Garber, district sanitary officer, will present a paper on "Proper Inspection Methods" and George Hockenyos, of Sentinel Laboratories, will have as his topic "How the PCO Fits in the Picture."

In the evening there will be a testimonial banquet for Prof. A. I. Bourne. The speaker will be J. Paul Mather, president of the University of Massachusetts.

On closing day, Dr. John Pratt, chief entomologist of the Army Research and Development Laboratory at Natick, Mass., will speak on "Nature of Resistance of Insects." In the afternoon there will be a panel discussion on "New Business From New Buildings."

Salk Controls

—*Continued from page 7*

Baltimore, Md., and the National Institutes of Health, of the Public Health Service, in Bethesda, Md.

The Russian scientists will be accompanied on their tour by Dr. Alexis I. Shelokov, virologist of the National Institutes of Health.

All four of the Russians are from the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Members of the group are Mikhail P. Chumakov, director of the Poliomyelitis Research Institute; Marina K. Voroshilova, senior research worker of the Poliomyelitis Institute; Anatolii A. Smorodintsev, director of the Department of Virology of the Institute of Experimental Medicine; and Lev I. Lukin, scientist of the academy.

Arrangements for the tour have been made by the Public Health Service at the request of the Department of State.

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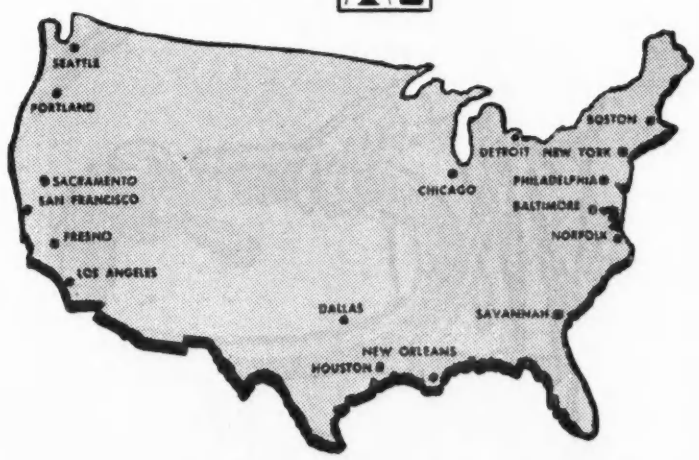

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Coal Chemicals

Strong demand continued to generate brisk trade last week. Notwithstanding the number of substantial price changes announced as the new year came in and the more cautious approach of the automotive and some other industries, coal chemicals were selling at least as well as they did in the last quarter. Production was sustained at near-record levels. Output of nearly all products was being promptly sold up. Prices were steady throughout.

In spite of the increased prices, cresylic acid and cresols were still on the tight side. There remained a trickle of cresylic acid import, but it wasn't enough to figure as a market factor. The supply of phthalic anhydride was now considered adequate. Naphthalene was still short, but here the situation appeared to be easing a bit. Phenol was in balance.

Benzol moved rapidly. The position of toluol was easy and unchanged. Xylol was in balance generally, though delays in shipment were still being reported in some quarters.

Styrene monomer continued highly active. Chlorosulfonic acid, aniline oil and salicylic acid were sold in good volume. Carbazole continued quiet.

There were signs that the tone of the pyridine market might have been improved somewhat, but quinoline was sluggish. All picoline fractions were showing considerable strength.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel output in the week ended January 22 would amount to 97.1 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,391,000 tons of steel. This is compared to 2,428,000 tons produced in the previous week, 2,338,000 tons produced in the corresponding week last month and 2,008,000 tons turned out in the comparable week a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
114.80	114.80	114.62	114.61

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Activity was maintained at the high level noted at all times during the past several months, and producers were anticipating no let-up. Accelerated traffic in styrene monomer and good business prospects in general were counted upon to compensate for the automotive cutback and possibly some leveling off in home construction. Prices were unchanged and appeared to be on firm ground. Supply was adequate, but stocks were being held to a minimum.

Cresols—Business continued to show good tone last week. Trade sources reported the new, higher prices had been accepted without any serious disruption. They are now in effect throughout the industry.

Cresylic Acid—As in the case of cresols, demand and the volume of trade held up as the new prices became generally effective.

Naphthalene — Production was keyed high, and there were some indications that the strong pressure was being eased somewhat. Naphthalene was still tight, however. The import situation was unchanged, which is to say that domestic consumers remained adamant to the high price demanded for European output. Offsetting this factor to some extent was the better balance prevailing in the trade for phthalic anhydride. Prices of all naphthalene grades remained steady at currently quoted levels.

Phenol—The balanced position of this market remained unchanged last week. Demand for both natural and synthetic grades was at about the same strength observed during the past several months, and production was continued at a near-record pace. Producers reported that they were able to accommodate some additional demand, but there were no complaints. Prices were regarded as stable at the level established last October 1.

Picolines — Demand continued strong, and the market was considered sound. Some producers reported that all fractions had been sold up at the first of the year. Prices were unchanged.

Pitch—Trade was reported in good volume last week. Demand for industrial use was fairly strong. Supplies were ample and the price was settled and unchanged at the rate that went into effect last October 1.

Pyridine — This market could stand a lot of toning up, but some trade sources felt the picture was not really as gloomy as it had been painted. One producer reported an approach toward a balanced market was observed in some areas during the past six months. Supply was abundant in most areas. Prices remained unchanged.

Quinoline—There were indications the market was firming up somewhat in spots. The over-all position, however, was weak. There was an abundance of supply. Prices held at former levels.

Toluol—The market position remained unchanged last week. Supply was still on the loose side, but stock accumulations were being held down to fairly reasonable levels. Prices were unchanged from the quotations of a week ago, and producers were determined to maintain stability at this point. Production was returning to the high volume noted in the closing weeks of 1955.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 22 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	1,117,612
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	40,329,816
Benzol	gals.	3,863,743
Coaltar	gals.	17,690,196
Creosote oil	gals.	989,885
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,730,166
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	28,739
Toluol	gals.	759,976
Xylol	gals.	202,767

Dyes

Chrome Blue Black R—Monthly production dropped off 45 percent in October to 89,490 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission, compared to 161,349 pounds produced in September.

Direct Black EW—The Tariff Commission reported output in October amounted to 515,406 pounds, down 8 percent from the September production figure of 558,689 pounds.

Naphthol AS—October production of this dye (prototype number 302) was off 29 percent from that for the month previous, the Tariff Commission reported. The figures give 41,459 pounds produced in October, as against output of 58,714 pounds in September.

Intermediates

Aniline — The Tariff Commission reported that production in October was 11,160,386 pounds, a decrease of 7 percent from the 11,959,392 pounds reported produced in September.

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol—A 3c. price increase was announced just as OPD went to press a week ago. The re-

Coal Chemicals

vised quotations were 54c. per lb. in tanklots, 55c. per lb. in carlots and 56c. per lb. in less carlots. Producers attributed the advance to the recent increase in prices of cresols and increased cost of raw materials generally.

Carbazole—There were some sales to pharmaceutical and dyestuffs manufacturers, but this intermediate hasn't moved in large quantities in recent years. Its chief use seems to be in the compounding of tetranitrocarbazole, an explosive that is more in demand for military purposes. Production was geared to maintain adequate supply. The 97 percent grade was being offered last week at $1.05 a pound in ton lots.

Chlorosulfonic Acid—This dye intermediate was selling in substantial volume last week, mostly in bulk. The market was steady and exhibited good balance, as production was geared to match demand. Shampoos, detergents and synthetic drugs provided good outlets. Prices were unchanged at $4.15 per 100 pounds in tanklots, $4.65 per 100 pounds in carlots and $5.15 per 100 pounds in smaller lots.

Cyclohexene—Although it was still under market development last week, this chemical intermediate was moving in sufficient quantities to justify producers establishing a tanklots price. Prices at the works were 52c. per pound in tanklots, 55c. per pound in carlots and 60c. per pound in less than carlots. Cyclohexene, as now marketed, assays a minimum 98 percent and has a boiling range at 760 mm. from 82.5 to 85 degrees C. It is packaged in 360-pound drums.

Phthalic Anhydride — Trade apparently had tapered off slightly while manufacturers were formulating their plans for the new year, but phthalic was still moving well. There were no shortages in evidence, and none was anticipated. Trade sources were inclined to regard the effect of isophthalic acid as merely a minor market factor for the time being. Prices of phthalic were considered stable at current quotations.

Continental Can Plans New Facility in Cincinnati

Continental Can Company will build a new, completely modern plant that will double its present can manufacturing facilities and its employment rolls in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The company has taken an option on a forty-acre site at the intersection of Kemper and Montseller roads in the suburb of Sharonville for construction of the new plant, which is expected to be in operation by July, 1957. Awarding of the building contracts will be announced later.

New products to be manufactured will include metal containers for shortening and liquid detergents. The plant also will produce cans for motor oils. These items are presently manufactured by the company's plant in Norwood, which will be closed upon completion of the new structure.

ASTM Program

—Continued from page 7

ary 29, sponsored by Committee B-8 on electrodeposited metallic coatings, there will be a symposium on the "Properties, Tests and Performance of Electrodeposited Metallic Coatings." Eight papers written by outstanding authorities in their respective fields will be presented.

The subject of the symposium is considered so important that it will be repeated during the second Pacific area national meeting at Los Angeles, September 17 through 21, 1956. Titles and authors of the symposium papers are:—

Papers at Symposium

"Introduction" by symposium chairman, W. L. Pinner, Houdaille-Hershey Corporation.

"History of ASTM Committee B-8," William Blum, formerly director of chemistry section, National Bureau of Standards.

"Corrosion Behavior and Protective Value of Decorative Copper-Nickel-Chromium and Nickel-Chromium Coatings on Steel," C. H. Sample, International Nickel Company.

"Evaluation of Methods Available for Measurement of Surface Luster in Plated Coatings," Glade Bowman, Standard Steel Spring Division, Rockwell Spring & Axle Company.

"Metal Cleaning Prior to Electroplating," S. Spring, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

"Comparison of the Corrosion Behavior and Protective Value of Electrodeposited Zinc and Cadmium Coatings on Steel," C. H. Sample and R. B. Teel, International Nickel Company, and A. Mendizza, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

"Evaluation of Supplementary Conversion Coatings on Zinc and Cadmium" R. E. Harr, Western Electric Company.

"Atmospheric Exposure of Electroplated Lead Coatings on Steel," A. H. DuRose, Harshaw Chemical Company.

"The Standard Salt-Spray Test—Is It a Valid Acceptance Test?" A. Mandizza, Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Nuclear Fuel

—Continued from page 7

pre-established prices and in a form acceptable for re-introduction into the commission's production channels.

Firms interested in the program will be provided scrap material and specified technical data for making evaluation studies. Up to 300 pounds of scrap for use in pilot scale investigations will be furnished free of charge. There will be, however, a charge for larger amounts of material.

The necessary license to possess the material and an access permit for the classified data which the commission has developed on scrap recovery will be provided through the AEC's division of civilian application.

Interested firms should address their inquiries to:—Division of Civilian Application, Atomic Energy Commission, 1901 Constitution avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

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Socony Manufacturing Posts To Be Filled by Jackson

R. Rea Jackson has been appointed general manager of the manufacturing department and chairman of the manufacturing committee of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, effective February 1.

Charles P. Baker succeeds Mr. Jackson as director of manufacturing for Mobil Overseas Oil Company. Mr. Baker has been manager of Socony Mobil's domestic refining operations and vice-chairman of its manufacturing committee.

Until he named Mr. Jackson as chairman of the manufacturing committee, George S. Dunham, Socony Mobil director and executive in charge of manufacturing, had himself held this post.

Distilled Spirits Regulations Changed by Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service last week announced amendments to its regulations relating to the warehousing of distilled spirits. The amendments were in the form of tentative proposals subject to the comment of industry within thirty days.

The purpose of the amendments is to provide for the consolidation of packages of spirits distilled at 190 degrees of proof or more from the same class of materials by the same distiller at the same distillery and stored in the same kind of cooperage under approximately the same conditions.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 33*

Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	10.60	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc),			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn dms. frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, comi., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd E	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works,	lb.	.04⅝	—
500-1999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, lc. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½-99%, white, grd., bbls, or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.58	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works,	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Dr. Reed A. Gray, plant physiologist for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has won the first award of $1,000 in the 1955 glycerine research awards for the discovery that glycerine increases the effectiveness of antibiotics against plant diseases.

SBA Disaster Loan Rise Is Approved by Senate Unit

A subcommittee of the senate banking committee last week voted its approval of S.2960 to increase the funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans.

The bill would do the following:—

1. Combine the disaster loan fund of SBA (now $25,000,000) and the business loan fund (now $150,000,000) into a single fund for both purposes.

2. Increase this total fund by $35,000,000, thus raising the funds available for both disaster loans and business loans from $175,000,000 to $210,000,000.

3. Fix a maximum interest rate of three percent on all disaster loans made by the SBA.

4. Increase from ten years to twenty years the maximum term on disaster loans made to small businesses.

Research Corporation Award Goes to Robert B. Woodward

Robert B. Woodward, Morris Loeb professor of chemistry at Harvard University, has received the 1955 Research Corporation Award for Contribution to Science.

Dr. Woodward's accomplishments include the synthesis of quinine and strychnine, total synthesis of cholesterol, cortisone and the adrenal steroids, and determination of the structure of terramycin.

He serves as a consultant to Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works and Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CSMA Adds Mulliken As Assistant Secretary

Alfred A. Mulliken has joined the staff of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' association as assistant secretary.

The position is a new one, created to serve increasing needs of its members in the aerosol, automotive specialties, disinfectant and sanitizer, insecticide, soap, detergents, sanitary products, floor wax and floor finishes industries. Mr. Mulliken will directly assist H. W. Hamilton, who has served for the last fifteen years as secretary and managing director.

Obituaries

Dr. S. D. Douglas

Dr. S. D. Douglas, senior scientist in the research department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, died January 15 in Houston, Tex.

Dr. Douglas was noted for his work on vinyl resins, which through research and development was considerably instrumental in expanding production and uses of the materials.

Ellery W. Mann

Ellery W. Mann, president of Tampax, Inc., and former president of Zonite Products Corporation, died January 15 in Garden City, N. Y. He was sixty-five years old.

Mr. Mann had previously worked in the press relations department of the old Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and after that firm was dissolved in 1911 joined McCann-Erickson, Inc., New York.

James F. Thompson

James F. Thompson, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, in charge of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company division, died January 18 in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Thompson joined Hilton-Davis in 1923, and in 1942 was made vice-president in charge of production. In 1949, he was made vice-president of Sterling Drug and general manager of Hilton-Davis.

Daniel J. Harkins, sr., retired area supervisor of the Linden, N. J., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died January 16 in Miami, Fla. He was sixty-three years old.

Orlando William Wells, a pioneer in oil exploration and development in Venezuela, Trinidad and Colombia, and a publisher of domestic, geological and mineral maps, died January 19 in New York. He was seventy-seven years old.

Howard Wood, jr., former president of Alan Wood Steel Company, Conshohocken, Pa., died January 18 in Winter Park, Fla. He was seventy-nine years old.

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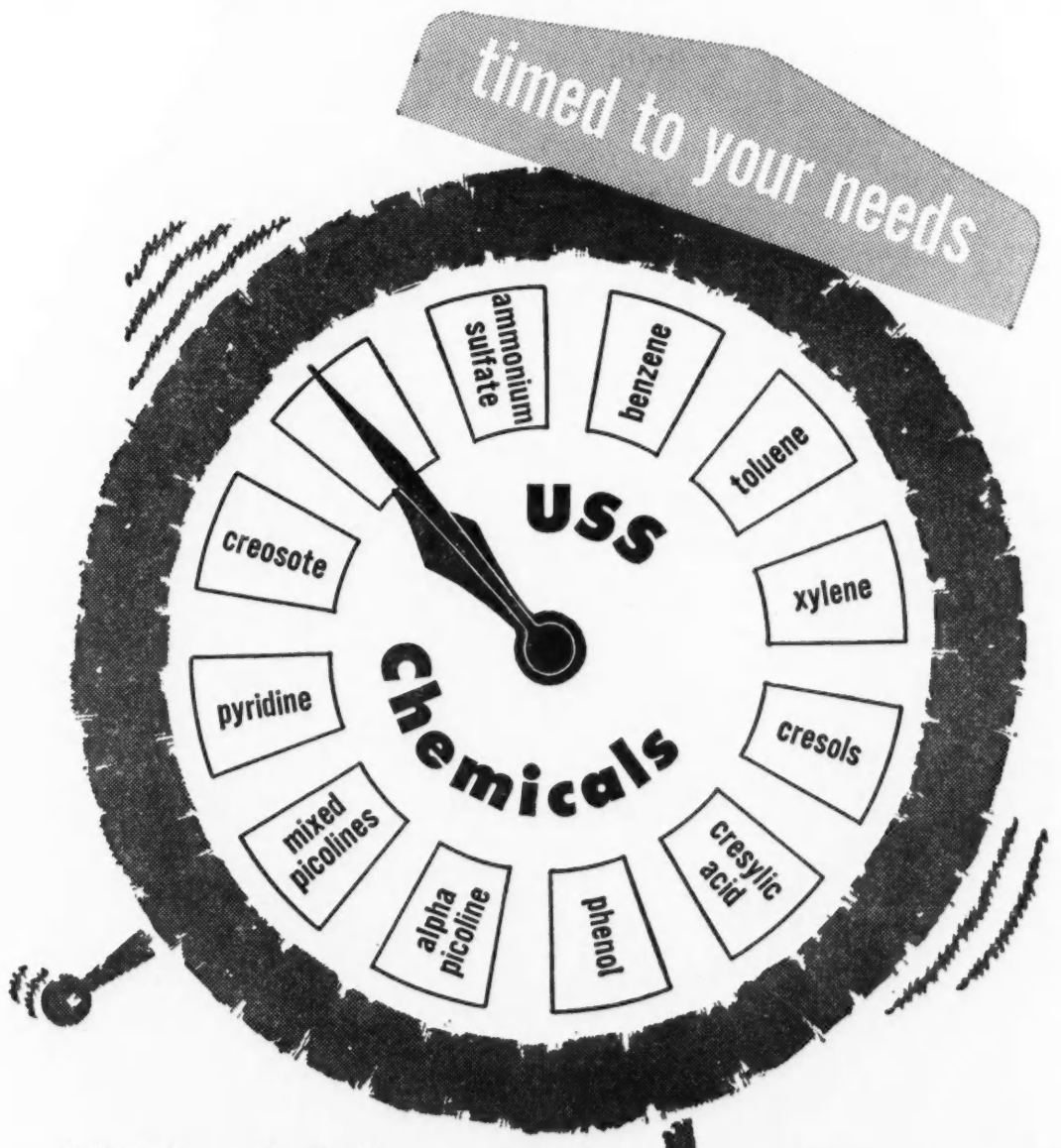

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USS Chemicals

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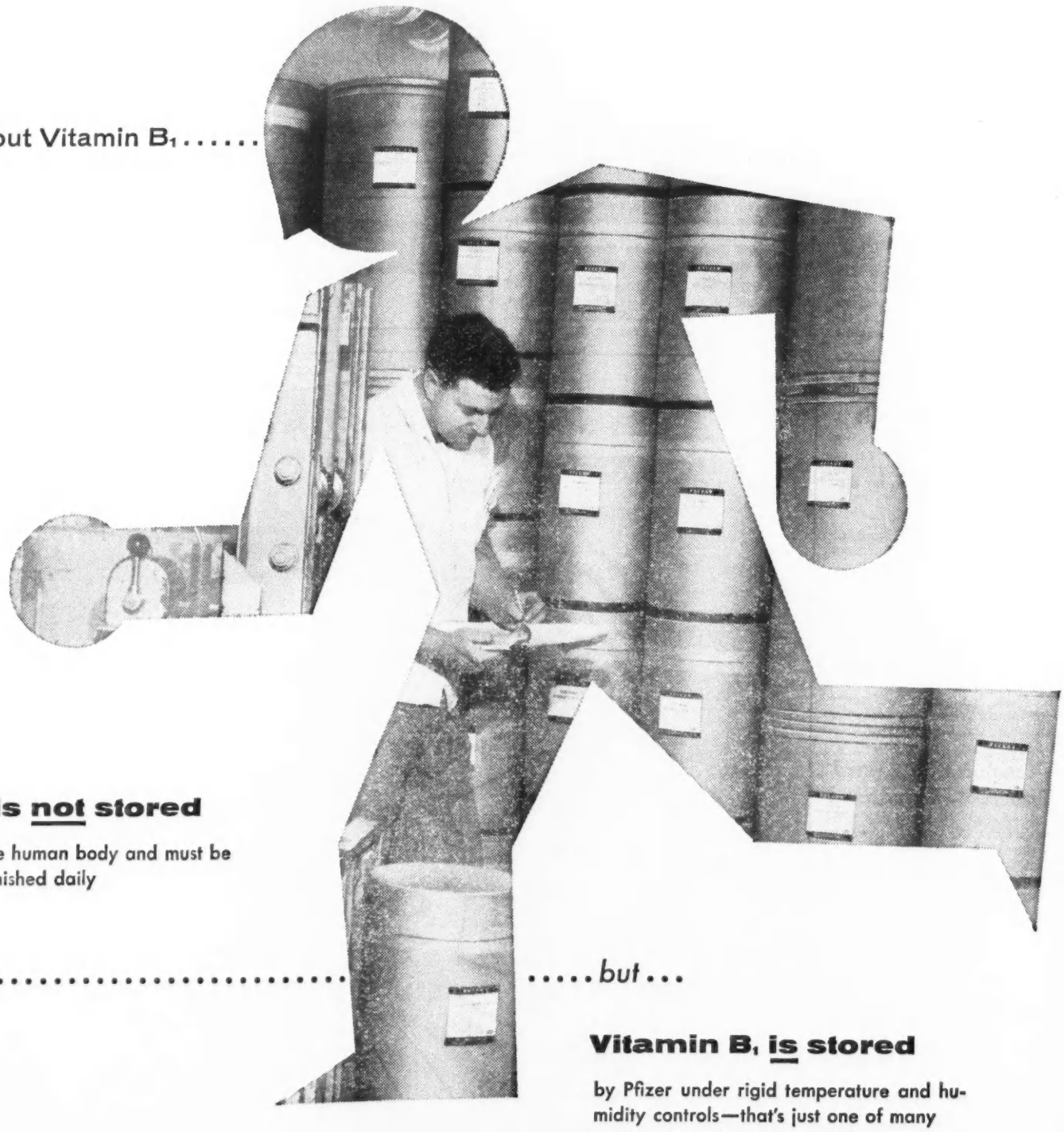
UNITED STATES STEEL

facts about Vitamin B_1.....



B_1 is not stored

by the human body and must be replenished daily

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

The spot market recorded no price changes last week. Although the overall volume of business in drugs was holding up well, there were some soft spots. The alkaloids group continues at a fair pace. Atropine alkaloid and its sulfate salt were in spotty demand with the result that quotations continue to decline. The supply situation in alkaloids was, on the whole, quite ample to cover trade needs. Overall consumption of alkaloids has declined and, in the opinion of some trade sources, will probably continue to dwindle as they are increasingly displaced by newer drugs and also as synthetic processes of manufacture are developed.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
66.41	66.41	66.41	67.17

For Current Prices see Page 9

Podophyllum resin remains firm in price with demand steady. The scarcity and consequent high price of mandrake root, the raw material from which the resin is extracted, resulted in higher prices for podophyllum last year. Whether this situation will develop in 1956 will depend upon the extent of consumer inquiry for podophyllum. A sustained demand could force mandrake prices higher with a concomittant increase in the cost of the resin.

Elsewhere in the drugs and fine chemicals market, business held at seasonally high levels. Consumer inventories were not adjudged to be overly excessive and consequently, demand was expected to remain good during the first quarter. Mercurials continue to hold firmly at existing price levels although mercury metal has exhibited some slight tendency toward price weakness in recent weeks. It was considered doubtful that there would be any reaction in mercury salt prices, however, in view of the prolonged history of price stability in this group in recent years despite wide fluctuations in the metal price during that period.

The gluconates, citrates and tartrates all continued in steady demand. The price increase which took place last month has not had any apparent affect upon sales although there had been some slackening noted as a consequence of the heavy inventory build-up which occurred prior to the price hike.

Acetophenetidin—Demand for acetophenetidin was reported moving at a brisk season pace. Acetophenetidin is of prime importance as an ingredient in cold compounds, it was noted, and production of these drugs was currently at a seasonally high level.

Supplies were reported to be adequate to meet current demand and expected to continue in the future. Prices were unchanged.

Atropine — Demand for atropine continues spotty. The current market has declined to a low of $3.90 per ounce, it was noted, an overall reduction of $2. since last reported. Atropine sulfate, which is by far more important as regards inquiry than the alkaloid, was reportedly selling in the neighborhood of $2.95 per ounce, with some sources quoting a lower figure depending upon quantity.

Overall demand for these two compounds was about unchanged, being seasonally fair. Supplies were ample to meet current inquiry and expected to continue in the future.

Bacitracin—Demand for bacitracin was reported to be moving at a good rate. Supplies were freely available and prices were steady. There has been an increase in the use of this antibiotics in combination with other antibiotics. Bacitracin is said to be non-allergenic, a significant feature. Its use has reportedly extended into the cosmetics and allied fields to a greater degree.

Camphor—Demand for synthetic camphor continues at a steady pace. Supplies were adequate to cover current trade needs while prices were unchanged.

Chlorophyll—Interest in this item remains limited to a few large consumers. Research in application for chlorophyll continues, however, and it was hoped that new uses will be discovered, possibly in medical sphere. Current consumption of calorophyil is principally in toothpaste, chewing gum and an assortment of minor uses.

Supplies were adequate to cover trade needs while prices were unchanged since last reported.

Gelatin—Shipments of gelatin in November last years amounted to 4,386,152 pounds compared to 4,073,779 pounds in October and 3,611,873 pounds during November las. year, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Classified by type, shipments of edible gelatin aggregated 3,191,161 pounds in November, 1955, compared to 2,797,103 pounds in October and 2,588,539 pounds in November, 1954. Shipments of technical gelatin amounted to 123,266 pounds in November compared to 153,723 pounds in October and 236,195 pounds in November, 1954. Shipments of pharmaceutical grade gelatin amounted to 319,277 pounds in November last year compared to 403,161 pounds in October and 264,828 pounds in November the year previous. Shipments of photo grade amounted to 752,448 pounds in November compared to 719,792 pounds in October and 522,311 pounds in November, 1954.

Gelatin stocks at the end of November last year amounted to 12,302,256 pounds compared to 12,510,776 pounds in October and 11,371,816 pounds in November, 1954.

Classified by type, stocks of edible gelatin aggregated 6,936,841 pounds at the end of November in addition to 1,269,424 pounds of technical grade, 693,614 pounds pharmaceutical quality and 3,402,377 pounds of photograhic material. Stocks of all types at the end of October were 7,166,100 pounds edible quality, 1,251,382 pounds technical grade, 708,254 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin, and 3,385,049 pounds of photographic gelatin.

Hesperidin Methylchalcone — Demand for hesperidin methylchalcone was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry. Prices were reported to have declined since last reported. The current schedule on this compound was $22.50 per pound, in 50 pound lots, $23. in 5 pound lots and $23.50 per single pound.

Iodine—Demand for crude iodine was reported to be running at satisfacory levels. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirement while prices were steady.

Molasses—Cuba has sold 100,000,000 gallons of its 1956 output of blackstrap molasses to distillers and other users at a price of 10c. a gallon, f.o.b., according to reports in the molasses trade. Announcement of this transaction was expected shortly from the Cuban Sugar Institute which handles all sales of molasses produced in the island.

The price of 10c. a gallon compares with 7.8c. realized by Cuba on sales of blackstrap last year. The better price is attributed mainly to the continued broadening demand for blackstrap as a cattle feed. It is estimated that this alone will consume almost 70 percent of the total molasses supply with the alcohol industry in second place as a user.

It was estimated that the larger sugar crop permitted by the Cuban government this year may yield 200-215,000,000 gallons of blackstrap, as

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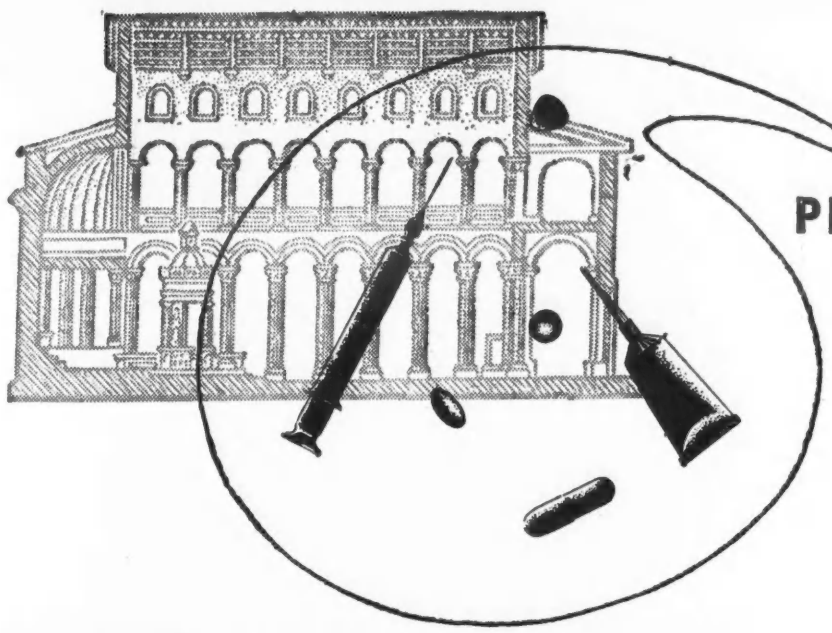

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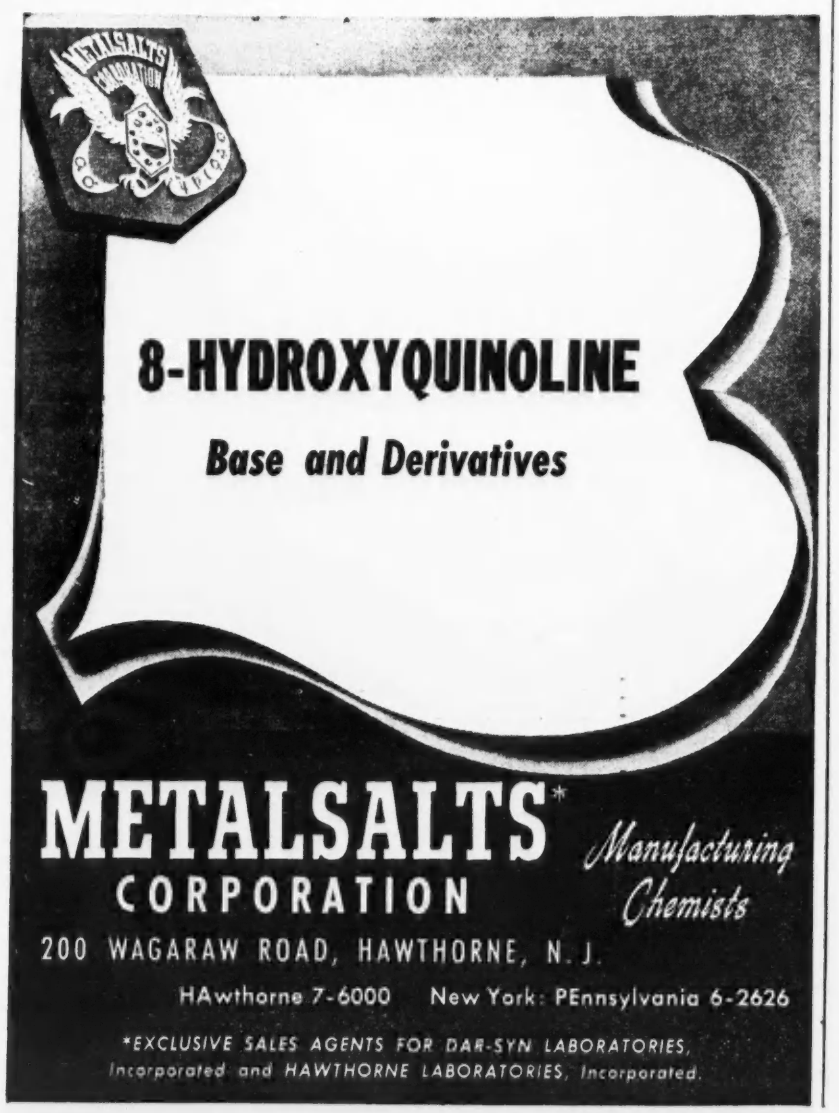

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

compared with production of 197,000,000 gallons last year. Since Cuba usually allocates a little more than 100,000,000 gallons for domestic use each year, the 100,000,000 gallons reported already sold constitutes about the entire exportable portion of the 1956 crop.

The blackstrap supply from Cuba will be augmented, however, by production of invert molasses by Cuban mills from surplus cane. Last year Cuban mills produced 231,000,000 gallons of invert and are expected to turn out perhaps 250,000,000 gallons this year.

Cuba last fall made an initial sale of 75,000,000 gallons of invert molasses to be produced this year at a price of 1¼c. per pound of sugar content, f.o.b. Cuba. The sale was made to U. S. interests and was reported to be for production of butadiene. This price was the same as that paid for Cuban invert produced last year.

Botanicals

The market continued steady but quiet last week. No price changes on spot goods were reported while inquiry remains at routine levels for this time of the year.

Seasonal items such as white pine, wild cherry and cascara sagrada barks were moving well. Witch hazel leaves continued in short supply although the market has become more stable, pricewise.

Imported botanicals remain unchanged. Inquiry for papain and ergot was routine with supplies adequate to cover current trade requirements. Concerning imports, the tense situation in the middle East could interfere with shipments of such items as licorice root and senna leaves if the situation continues to deteriorate. Any war between Israel and the surrounding states would probably also disrupt the flow of nutgalls from Syria, the only remaining source of importance for this essential raw material from which tannic acid is made. Already rising nutgalls prices have necessitated two increases in the price of tannic acid.

Aletris Root—The spot market was firm last week. Collections last year were generally ample to meet trade requirements and inventories were expected to prove sufficient to meet future demand.

Arnica Flowers—Although there were some lots of Mexican variety arnica to be had, true Montana arnica flowers were almost impossible to get. Shipments from origin have been very spotty in recent years and it did not appear likely that this situation would improve in the near future.

Mandrake Root—The spot situation is unchanged. Supplies are on the tight side while inquiry was steady. Prices were firm.

Sarsaparilla Root — Supplies of this material have eased appreciably in recent months and there appeared to be enough material to meet inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

White Pine Bark—Consumption of this important cough medicine material, to date, has been considerable. Supplies were generally adequate to cover trade requirements while prices were steady.

Witch Hazel Leaves—Collection of this botanical this past season was smaller than usual with the result that the market has firmed up substantially in recent weeks. Prices were firm at 25c. while inquiry was active.

Dr. E. J. Foley, head of the company's medical department since 1955, has been elected a vice-president of Winthrop Laboratories, New York.

Plant Food Institute Names Conahan to Editorial Post

Lee Conahan has joined the staff of the National Plant Food Institute as an editorial assistant.

Mr. Conahan succeeds Peter C. Crolius, who left NPFI recently to join the staff of the Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. In his new position, Mr. Conahan will assist in editing the weekly *News Report* to NPFI members, and NPFI's quarterly magazine, *Plant Food Review*. He also will assist in editing and producing special publications of the institute.

Parenteral Drug Association Announces Meeting Agenda

Dr. Earl L. Myers, of the Food and Drug Administration, and Charles F. Stafficker will speak at the Parenteral Drug Association's association dinner and round-table discussion, to be held at the New Yorker hotel, January 27.

Dr. Myers' topic will be raw material control in new drug applications, while the topic of Mr. Stafficker's talk will be leaker detection by helium.

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Copper Ordered Released For Use in Flood Areas

Arthur S. Flemming, Director of Defense Mobilization, has authorized the release of up to 4.2 million pounds of copper from defense production act inventories for use in rehabilitating flood-damaged areas in California, Oregon and Nevada. None is to be released from the national stockpile.

The copper will be sold to copper fabricators by the General Services Administration at market price plus transportation and handling charges upon certification by the Department of Commerce.

The metal is to be used in reconstructing power, communications and other facilities, and for defense orders. It is also being made available to replace the metal already used by copper fabricators to aid the flood-stricken areas.

Mr. Flemming called upon copper suppliers, particularly those whose deliveries to the national stockpile and defense production act inventories have been deferred, to make supplies available for rehabilitation purposes.

Alkyl Aryl Phthalate Made In Volume by Godfrey Cabot

An alkyl aryl phthalate plasticizer, "Cabflex HS-10," has been made commercially available by the plastics division of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston. The plasticizer is said by Cabot to have a lower volatility than any other available phthalate plasticizer.

According to the company, "Cabflex HS-10" has electrical properties superior to dioctyl phthalate, and is compatible with cellulose acetate butyrate, nitrocellulose, ethyl cellulose, polymethyl methacrylate, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride and chloride-acetate, and polyvinylidine chloride.

Plastics Conference Post Given to Walter Connor

The appointment of Walter J. A. Connor, vice-president and director of American Plastics Corporation, a subsidiary of Heyden Chemical Company, New York, as chairman of the technical conference on plastics to be held in New York, June 11 through 15 has been announced by Norman Anderson, president of the Society of the Plastics Industry, the conference sponsor. The conference will be held in conjunction with the Society sponsored seventh National Plastics Exposition to be held at the Coliseum in New York that same week.

Grace to Allot

—Continued from page 3

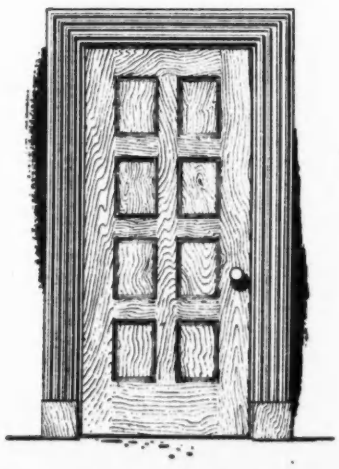
important processes used by the Memphis chemical plant are European.

In partnership with the Hoechst chemical firm of Germany, Grace is building a DDT and a polyethylene plant in Brazil and sponsoring research on urea crystallization.

Mr. Rupley said that Grace is spending about $7 million a year on research, mostly in the chemical area.

He estimated the company's 1955 earnings at between $4.10 and $4.20 a share. This compared with $3.50 a share Grace reported for 1954.

For 1956, he added, the company is budgeting for about a 10 percent increase over this year's figure.



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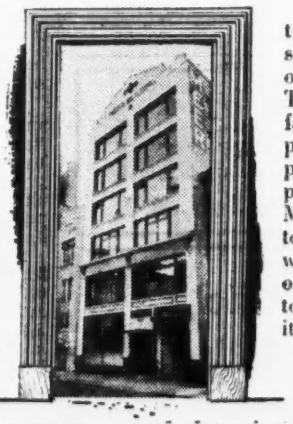
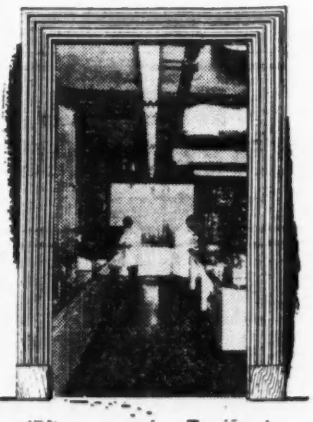
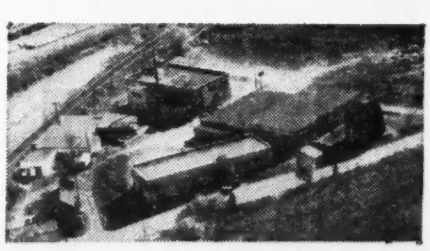
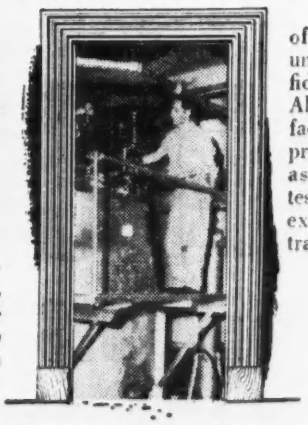


tinctures, as well as spices and compounds of milled botanicals? These are the obvious facts about our company, but equally important are the less apparent features of Meer's service to its customers... For example, we pride ourselves on our research laboratory, where rigid quality control standards of



our products are constantly maintained. Here, we also manufacture private formulae to the exact specification





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Catalytic Unit to Be Built At Socony Midwest Refinery

A catalytic reforming unit for upgrading motor gasoline will be built at the East St. Louis, Ill., refinery of Socony Mobil Oil Company, it has been announced.

Construction of the unit, which will employ the "Sovaforming" process developed by Socony Mobil, is part of a $95 million expansion and improvement program scheduled by the company for its twelve United States refineries in 1956.

The "Sovaformer" will have a rated capacity of 12,000 barrels a day, and will include a pre-treater with a capacity of 16,000 barrels a day. Construction is expected to begin about mid-year, with completion scheduled for early 1957.

Lummus Will Establish New Engineering Center

Lummus Company, New York, will establish an engineering development center in Newark, N. J., early this year. Lummus has purchased a 150,000 square foot building on a ten and one-half acre plot near Newark Airport. Lummus, which has had similar facilities in Bayonne, N. J., for the past twenty-five years, will use the new building primarily for pilot plant operation and process development work carried out in conjunction with its clients.

S. B. Penick Makes Bela Lyndhurst, N. J., Plant Mgr.

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has appointed Andrew Bela plant manager of its Lyndhurst, N. J., plant. Mr. Bela was formerly a production supervisor for Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

He also served as a process engineer with Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., and was on the operational staff of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, at Baltimore, Md.

Fertilizer Funds

—Continued from page 4

ment and acceptance of the process can reduce the cost of fertilizer production for all producers using Florida phosphate deposits. The use of the material now wasted would extend the life of the Florida deposits by nearly half."

Revenues from the sale of fertilizers were anticipated in the budget to amount to $20,646,000. From this sum, TVA would pay the operating expenses of the fertilizer plants.

In addition, fertilizer proceeds make up the larger part of a $6,587,000 payment to the Treasury from miscellaneous proceeds. This payment is in addition to the payment from power proceeds and puts the total to be paid to the Treasury by TVA in the fiscal year 1957 at $81,587,000.

The President's budget for the fiscal year 1957 provides for a new appropriation for TVA of $5,357,000. Unobligated balances totaling $16,560,000 from funds previously appropriated also will be available during the period. Thus the total appropriated money available for the 1957 fiscal year would be $21,917,000.

For comparison, the new appropriation for the current (1956) fiscal year was $27,053,000, and the total appropriated money available $69,100,921. Of the $27,053,000 figure, $6,500,000 was for transmission connections with the now-cancelled Dixon-Yates plant. The 1957 budget recommends rescinding this portion of the 1956 appropriation.

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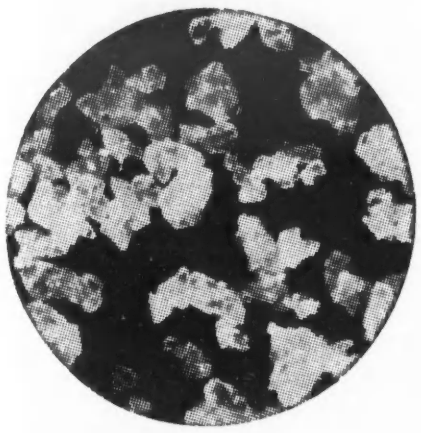
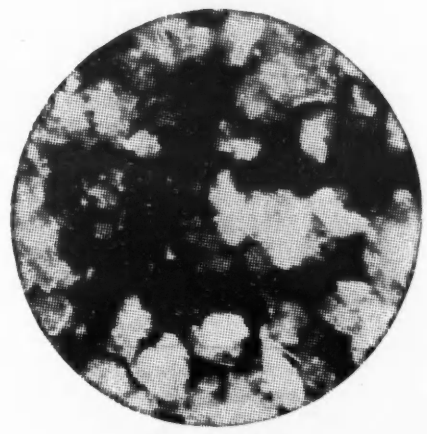


Vitamin A Acetate



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and some we just study

These forms of vitamin A we have made, not for money but for curiosity. All we have made of them has been used up in various experiments. However, if some chemist wants some, we will happily send him a collection of six reprints from the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. From the papers he ought to be able to figure out how to twist vitamin A for himself into these odd geometrical isomers.

Frankly, we did not know in advance how valuable something like 2,6-di-cis-vitamin A would be. The main reason we made it was that as long as we want to be leaders in research and production of vitamin A, we couldn't very well afford not to, once the idea occurred to us. Even if for no other reason than to make sure there was none of it in our product.

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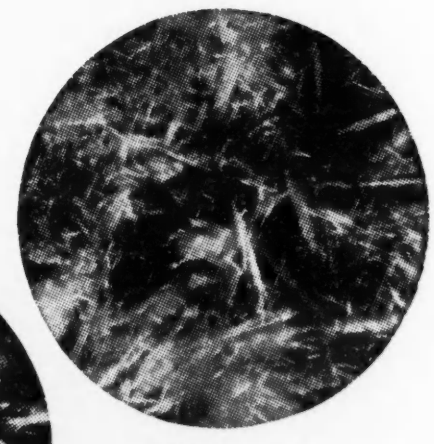
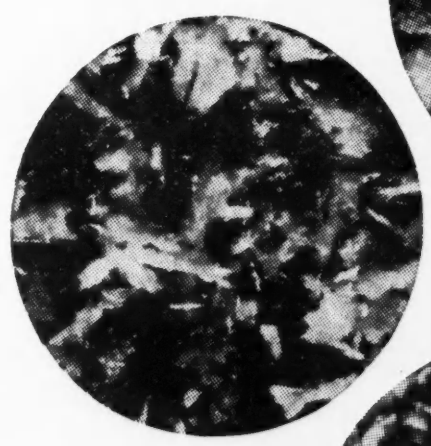


2-cis-Vitamin A



6-cis-Vitamin A

2,6-di-cis-Vitamin A

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Hooker Increases Duties Of Vice-President Snyder

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has broadened the overall management responsibilities of John F. Snyder, sr., director and vice-president of the concern. Dr. Jay C. Searer and Lother A. Sontag have been promoted to production manager and technical manager, respectively, of Hooker's Durez Plastics Division.

Mr. Snyder has been primarily concerned with guiding activities of the Durez division. In his new post he will be a member of Hooker's administrative group with headquarters at the main office in Niagara Falls.

Dr. Searer will be directly responsible for all production activities and Mr. Sontag for all plant technical matters of the main Durez plant at North Tonawanda, N. Y., as well as at the newly-opened $5,000,000 molding compounds plant in Kenton, Ohio.

Mr. Snyder joined Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., in 1926 and later held the posts of director, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. He is also a director and president of Specialty Wood Products, Inc., a Spokane, Wash., subsidiary.

When Durez was merged into Hooker last April, Mr. Snyder was made a director, vice-president and later a member of the company's newly-created finance committee.

From 1941 to 1943, Dr. Searer was a research chemist at Durez, and then became group leader in resins research. He was made director of the resins division in 1946 and was also director of industrial relations from December, 1951, to May, 1952. Following the Hooker merger, Dr. Searer continued as Durez division director of industrial resins research.

Mr. Sontag joined Durez in 1929 as a control operator and analyst. Transferring to the research department two years later as a chemist, he advanced to group leader and then to director of molding compound research in 1946. After the merger with Hooker, he held the same post in the Durez division.

Esso Marketing Position To Robert Goodykoontz

Robert O. Goodykoontz has been named assistant general manager of marketing by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. Herbert R. Dowd has succeeded Mr. Goodykoontz as southern region manager in the company's marketing department, and Alex A. Diffey has been named manager of Esso's North Carolina sales division, succeeding Mr. Dowd. Mr. Diffey had been on temporary assignment as assistant manager of the southern region.

Mr. Goodykoontz began his career with Esso in 1930 as a service-station lube salesman. He was manager of Esso's Virginia division from 1952 until he was named southern region manager in 1954.

Vitro Corporation Elects Thomas Lumly Director

Thomas M. Lumly has been elected a director of Vitro Corporation of America, New York.

Mr. Lumly is president of Refinery Engineering Company, Tulsa, Okla., which he founded in 1942 and which became an operating division of Vitro the first of the year. It was announced last month that Vitro, which is heavily engaged in the atomic energy program and other industrial activities, purchased Refinery Engineering Company from Mr. Lumly for $2,500,000 in cash and Vitro stock.

Lard Sale to Yugoslavia Told by Agriculture Dep't

The Department of Agriculture has announced an agreement has been reached to finance the sale of 88,000,000 pounds of lard worth $10,800,000 to Yugoslavia for Yugoslavian currency.

The department said that this is the first substantial purchase of lard by any country under title 1 of the agricultural trade development and assistance act. Lard has been selling at expressed prices during the current marketing season, it was stated, and the agreement should have a beneficial effect.

Merck Fellowship Candidates Being Sought for Coming Year

Candidates for the $2,500 Merck graduate fellowship in analytical chemistry are now being sought for 1956. The fellowship is sponsored each year by Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and administered by the American Chemical Society.

Application blanks may be obtained from the American Chemical Society, 1155 Sixteenth street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. They should be completed and returned to the Merck Fellowship Committee, at the same address, along with letters of recommendation and transcripts of credits. Deadline date for receipt of all material is February 1, 1956.

BDSA Administrative Post Goes to Retired Executive

Appointment of Frederick W. Mears, a retired veteran executive of Great Northern Paper Company, as an assistant administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration, has been announced by BDSA administrator Charles F. Honeywell.

Mr. Mears' appointment marks a departure from the former BDSA policy of engaging business executives on a loan basis from their companies. Previously the assistant administrators served without compensation from the government for periods of approximately six months. Mr. Mears will serve as a permanent BDSA official.

FDA Sets Tolerances For Pesticide 'Systox'

Residue tolerances were established for the chemical pesticide "Systox," O,O-diethyl-(2-ethylmercaptoethyl) thiophosphate, a mixture of thiono and thiol isomers, by the Food and Drug Administration last week.

The permissible residue is 0.75 parts per million of the chemical in or on apples, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, muskmelons, oranges, pears, potatoes, strawberries, and walnuts, and 0.3 parts per million in or on beans.

HEW Appoints Officer

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has announced the appointment of Cyril M. Joly, jr., as assistant legislative liaison officer of the department. Mr. Joly will assist John Ryan MacKenzie, the department's legislative liaison officer, in matters involving departmental relations with members of congress, congressional committees and their staffs.

American Machine Sets Up Division

American Machinery & Foundry Company has set up a commercial development division to handle new process developments primarily in the chemical field. Hamilton Herman has been appointed divisional vice-president and general manager of the new division.

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Memo to: executives, purchasing agents, technical people

Roche has all popular types of Vitamin A for your pharmaceutical manufacturing

Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A 'Roche'. These have been made especially with your various manufacturing and compounding problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of pharmaceutical requirements.*

Type P1MO/BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as Type P1MO above plus the antioxidant-butylated hydroxyanisole (10 mg. per 1,000,000 units of vitamin A).

Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Does not contain any oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

SPECIAL TYPES

Type P1.8 vitamin A palmitate—1.65 to 1.8 million U.S.P. units per gram. In liquid form.

Type A2.9 vitamin A acetate—2.8 to 2.9 million U.S.P. units per gram. In crystalline form.

These special types are available for research and special production in which special handling can be provided.

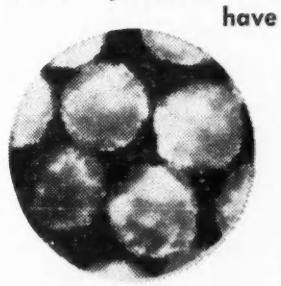
•

Packaging — All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in wide-mouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

Samples are yours on request; ask your Roche salesman or write the Vitamin Division. No charge, of course.

DRY TYPES

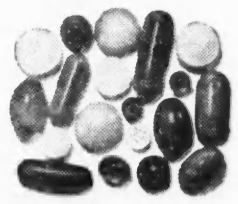
'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2, powders have great advantages.



First, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet manufacturing.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibrating in tablet machine hoppers.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.



Fourth, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules and powdered products such as food supplements.

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

•

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging. All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyethylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber screw-cap bottles.

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In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West; Montreal, Quebec

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—40 cks, Meer Corp, La Coruna
10 bls, W J Bush & Co, Yokohama
ALUM—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
AMMONIUM ACETATE—5 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
BICARBONATE—31 kgs, R J Saunders, Hamburg
BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
CARBONATE—30 cs, Glasgow
AMYRIS OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—14 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
21 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
44 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
4 cans, C A Haynes, Hamburg
24 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
81 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
15 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—336 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Guayaquil
ANTIMONY—250 tons, National Lead Co, Bona
CONCENTRATES—1,130 bgs, U S Ore Corp, Istanbul
OXIDE—100 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Hamburg
REGULUS—50 cs, Antwerp
711 cs, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
ARROW ROOT—6,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston
ASCORBIC ACID—4 cs, D Hauser, Rotterdam
AVACADO OIL—1 ctn, Antony Gibbs & Co, Capetown
BARBASCO ROOT—37 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Puerto Barrios
BAY OIL—2 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Dominica
6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Dominica
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Roseau
3 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Roseau
BEEF EXTRACT—200 cs, Van Gilder Fanto Corp, Sydney
BEESWAX—73 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
30 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Puerto Barrios
13 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, La Libertad
15 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Puerto Plata
2 cs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
32 bgs, C E Hamann, Tampico
172 blks, State Bank of Ethiopia, Djibouti
325 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
81 bgs, Havana
9 bgs, Vera Cruz
2 pkgs, Port Sudan
BELLADONNA LEAVES—100 bls, Meer Corp, Dubrovnik
BILE, OX—1 dm, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Rotterdam
BISMUTH—150 bxs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE BLACK—453 bgs, E Lang, Casablanca
BUTTONLAC—150 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
CADMIUM—13 bxs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
CALCIUM NITRATE—700 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Oslo
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, George Luedders & Co, Kobe
20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CANAGRIA ROOT—125 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
CANDELILLA WAX—625 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Rotterdam
SEED—550 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Joel Bieler, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—30 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARDAMOM SEED—40 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Calcutta
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
1,200 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
3,200 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
2,300 bgs, Tuppan Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, F A Close & Co, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—110 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
27 bbls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Cochin
CASSIA—853 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
388 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
478 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
163 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
375 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
90 bls, J F Frank, Rotterdam
333 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
198 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—16,835 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
669 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
OIL—540 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—1,792 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CINNAMONBARK OIL—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
CINNAMONLEAF OIL—3 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Zanzibar
CINNAMON QUILLS—2 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, C T Wilson Co, Coatzacoalcos
25 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
CLOVE—60 bgs, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—65 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
18 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
31 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
15 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
2 dms, Noux Lab, Hamburg
13 cans, Rotterdam
18 dms, Rotterdam
35 dms, Antwerp
COCOA RESIDUE—417 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
1,667 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Salvador
417 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
352 tons, Leghorn Trading Co, Cebu
COD OIL—55 bbls, Arista Oil Products Co, Halifax
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Halifax
100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Halifax
CODLIVER OIL—150 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
120 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
200 dms, Brown Bros, Bremen
COPAL GUM—250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Matadi
977 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
419 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
156 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
218 bgs, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—1,250 bgs, M J Golombeck, Istanbul
270 bgs, Catz American Co, Istanbul
479 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires
CORN STARCH—230 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—2,635 bls, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—379 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
72 dms, Koppers Co, Glasgow
25 dms, Koppers Co, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, H H Parker, Khorramshahr
182 bgs, H D Sheldon, Khorramshahr
300 bgs, Murwal Inc, Khorramshahr
CUPROUS CYANIDE—40 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Genoa
CUTTLEFISH BONE—73 cs, Wagner Bros, Lisbon
100 cs, S B Penick & Co, Takoradi
100 cs, Hinton & Co, Kobe
100 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—28 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
238 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DERRIS ROOT—120 bls, Abidjan
DEXTRIN—300 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
1,402 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
DYES, ACID—7 bbls, Berkshire Color & Chemical Mfg Corp, Genoa
EARTH COLORS—10 cks, Naftone Inc, Bremen
46 dms, J Lee Smith, Bremen
187 dms, Baker Irons & Docksttdder, Bremen
900 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Atlanta Trading Corp, Valparaiso
FUEL OIL—39,317 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
206,773 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
98,659 bbls, Eastern States Petroleum Co, Tampico
114,506 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
326,273 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
114,829 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
218,271 bbls, Esso Sandard Oil Co, Aruba
134,139 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
326,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALL, OX—1 dm, Sydney
SHEEP—2 dms, Sydney
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
334 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
GHATTI GUM—114 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
225 bgs, Dingelstedt & Co, Bombay
25 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
200 bgs, Wernet Dental Mfg Co, Bombay
GINGER—80 bgs, Cochin
ROOT—186 bgs, Murwal Inc, Lagos
GLUCOSE—10 dms, American Key Products, Rotterdam
GLUE—200 bgs, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
DRY—81 cs, Henneux Co, Rotterdam
FISH—3 bbls, Harry Dixon & Sons, Sunndalsera
GLYCERINE—428 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe
GLYCOL—50 dms, Whitehall Pharmacal Co, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GUANADINE CARBONATE—45 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM—16,087 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
3,050 tons, Newark Raster Co, Halifax
IODINE, CRUDE—60 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
164 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Cristobal
JUNIPER BERRIES—40 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Leghorn
278 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Dubrovnik
KARAVA GUM—244 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
30 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Bombay
489 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
LAUREL LEAVES—200 bls, Dubrovnik
LEMONGRASS OIL—3 dms, French American Banking Corp, Cochin
12 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—1 dm, Port Au Prince
45 dms, Vera Cruz
LITHARGE—185 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—840 bgs, A Johnson & Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bergen
LIVER POWDER—18 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN—1,980 bgs, Hanover Bank, Casablanca
GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
MACE—38 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
16 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
57 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—1,395 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Cochin
MANGROVE BARK—2,941 bgs, First National Boston, Kiiwa Masoke
MENTHOL—25 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Santos
MERCURY—300 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
15 flks, Vera Cruz
700 flks, Rijeka
1,329 flks, Cadiz
61 flks, Tampico
MINERAL WAX—83 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Rotterdam
MINT LEAVES—7 cs, Meer Corp, Antwerp
MONTAN WAX—77 bgs, Rotterdam
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
SEED—200 bgs, Baker Brands, Inc, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—1,663 bgs, Avonmouth
2,778 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHENIC ACID — 2,488 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—9 bbls, L & R Organic Products, Cenoa
NICKEL ACETATE—40 bgs, Amplex Chemical Co, Bremen
CATALYST — 3 cans, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
FORMATE—20 bbls, Buckley & Co, Bremen
SULFATE—20 bbls, Hanover Bank, Bremen
60 dms, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—222 bgs, J W Pfyfe, Rotterdam
42 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Singapore
70 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
112 bgs, East India Trading Co, Hamburg
27 bgs, Rotterdam
34 bls, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—371 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
200 dms, Atlantic Bank of NY, Seville
194 dms, National City Bank, Seville
287 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
150 dms, Hanover Bank, Seville
150 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
718 dms, Cadiz
592 dms, Seville
PALM OIL—404 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Bema
1,050 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
258 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
8 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
75 dms, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—874 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—4 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Tanga
20 cs, East Asiatic Co, Dares Salaam
9 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Rothschild & Co, Marseille
PATCHOULI OIL — 4 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Penang
28 cs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—200 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
3,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PEPPER BLACK—80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Alleppey
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
448 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
45 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Vera Cruz
55 bgs, Wm E. Martin, Vera Cruz
114 bgs, Karl H. Landes & E Balint, Vera Cruz
140 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
560 bgs, Alleppey
160 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
880 bgs, Cochin
560 bgs, Alleppey
RED—200 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
100 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Kobe
400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
350 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
840 bgs, National City Bank, Lagos
WHITE—70 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
35 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—124,683 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
308,337 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
4,147 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
150,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
99,929 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Las Piedras
100,474 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Amuay Bay
123,948 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
385,510 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
POPPY SEED—225 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
72 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
150 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Hamburg
SILICATE—927 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—303 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—60 dms, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,105 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUERCUS LICHEN—60 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Split
QUINIDINE SULFATE—10 ctns, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—537 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Matadi
167 bgs, Fine Chemicals of Canada, Matadi
VOMITORIA ROOT — 536 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Matadi
RED IRON OXIDE—100 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
RHOVILITE POWDER—7 cks, Havre
ROSIN—47 cs, S B Penick & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
SABADILLA SEED—39 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
SAGE LEAVES—421 bls, Dubrovnik
600 bls, Rijeka
625 bls, Split
OIL—4 dms, S B Penick & Co, Dubrovnik
20 cans, P H Petry, Hamburg
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, Roure-Dupont Inc, Calcutta
3 cs, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
SHELLAC—170 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
100 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
140 bgs, Rotterdam
23 cks, Rotterdam
SODIUM ARSENATE—170 dms, Marseille
CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—60 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CHLORITE—110 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—448 bgs, Antwerp
GLUTAMATE, MONO—300 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
SILICOFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Kobe
100 bgs, H Sundheimer, Rotterdam
334 bgs, Harry Dixon & Sons, Kobe
375 bgs, Express Forwarding Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Antwerp
SPEARMINT OIL—7 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SPINOSA BERRIES—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Dubrovnik
100 bgs, Dubrovnik
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—79 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Gdynia
134 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka
STREPTOMYCIN SULFATE—2 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, Havana
TALC—4,000 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,100 bgs, Lome
1,054 bgs, Djibouti
TANNING EXTRACT—24 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
TARTARIC ACID—91 cks, Rotterdam
TETRAALKYLTHIOPYROPHOSPHATE — 22 dms, Plant Products Corp, Hamburg
THALLIUM SULFATE—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
2 cs, Rotterdam
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 cs, D Hauser, Kobe
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—250 bgs, Buckley & Co, Hamburg
TRAGACANTH GUM—145 bgs, Khorramshahr
4-TRIAZOLE—28 dms, Chemical Paint Co, Hamburg
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—450 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TUNG OIL—143 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Buenos Aires
458 tons, Buenos Aires
UREA—4,400 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—5,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Avonmouth
VALONIA—3,100 bgs, Chanak
VANILLA BEANS—8 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Roseau
VETIVER OIL—3 dms, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—1,092 bls, Tanimex Corp, Durban
EXTRACT—257 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WOOL GREASE—23 bbls, Nehls & O'Connell, Hamburg
100 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
5 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Antwerp
6 bbls, Charles of the Ritz, Bremen
6 dms, Bank of N Y, Sydney
47 dms, Melbourne
ZINC CHLORIDE—5 dms, Interstate Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
LACTATE—1 ck, Fielding Chemical Co, Bremen
PHOSPHATE—2 cks, Fielding Chemical Co, Bremen

Boston

COCONUT OIL—365 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga

Los Angeles

AGAR—5 bls, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Kobe
7 cs, Hathaway Allied Products Co, Shimizu
25 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
2 bls, Enbun Co, Kobe
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
CASSIA—81 pkgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
COPPER CYANIDE—88 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
COPRA—395 long tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
773 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
2,238 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Iloilo
MEAL—5,000 bgs, Manila
440 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
EARTH COLORS—1,800 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—12 dms, C F Ten Eyck Co, Sydney
FISHMEAL—54 dms, 2,100 sacks, Van Camp Sea Food Co, Pago Pago
NAPHTHALENE—200 bgs, New York Hanseatic Corp, Hamburg
NUTMEG—53 bgs, Port of Spain
PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
250 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
250 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Bremen
750 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Hamburg
230 bls, John Schumacher Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Bremen
PEPPER—500 cs, Juan Caballero, Salina Cruz
70 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
75 bgs, Arthur J Fritz, Singapore
12 bgs, Hirasaki Farms, Kobe
210 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—15,899 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Lobitos
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
75 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt Inc, Rotterdam
SHELLAC—80 bgs, Calcutta
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—150 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
UREA—1,378 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Bremen
1,300 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
1,900 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—100 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARSENICAL—14 dms, International Selling Corp, Rotterdam
ASBESTOS FIBER—500 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Lourenco Marques
2,000 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Capetown
BONE—1,512 tons, Baugh & Son, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—1,008 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
CORN STARCH—112 bgs, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 ctns, R T French, Masinloc
GLYCERINE—145 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Rosario
GYPSUM—4,180 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Digby
MOLASSES—432,540 gals, Antilla
401,582 gals, Puerto Padre
412,582 gals, Tanamo
NAPHTHALENE—1,633 bgs, Tar Residuals, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
3,722 bgs, Rotterdam
1,016 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Phila National Bank, Seville
35 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville

PEATMOSS—2,150 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—200,387 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
122,814 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bandar
337,013 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
255,495 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
126,448 bbls, The Texas Co, Manonal
114,443 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
142,329 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
119,157 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
120,800 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
164,380 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—448 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—2,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—517 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Itajai
VANILLA BEANS—24 cs, Zink & Trieste, Madagascar
121 cs, Vera Cruz
ZIRCON, RUTILE SAND—44,331 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—1,799 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
200 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, National Lead Co, London
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
BONE ASH—100 bgs, London
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—200 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
115 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—118,000 bbls, Tide Water Associated Oil Co, Vancouver
SODIUM CYANIDE—367 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,801 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—1,200 bgs, Glidden Co, Nagoya
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, C M C Chemicals, Manchester
UREA—689 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—5,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—150 dms, N I Malmstrom, London

Rhodia, Inc., Appoints Milo Sales Representative

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has appointed Frank J. Milo sales representative specializing in the sale of aromatic and industrial (Alamask") odor control chemicals.

Mr. Milo became associated with Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., in technical sales in 1946. In 1948, upon the formation of the Sindar Corporation, a division of Givaudan, Mr. Milo was appointed assistant to the sales manager and handled all industrial aromatic chemicals and compounds. He spent five years in calls on potential customers and in development work, as well as actual liaison work between the various laboratories. From 1953 until he joined Rhodia, Mr. Milo was associated with Corona Mills, Lawrence, Mass.

Holland Combines Offices With Warde Firm in Detroit

Harry Holland & Son, Inc., Detroit, Mich., has announced that it will represent Warde Associates, Inc., in specialized paint and chemical equipment.

Donald R. Leiser, vice-president of Holland, has been named to the Warde board of directors, and Peter W. Obear has been appointed to the sales force.

At the same time, the company announced that it has moved to Warde's office in Detroit, at 10600 Puritan avenue. The new telephone numbers are UNiversity 2-5840-1.

Medicinal Purchase Funds Are Granted Vietnam, Laos

The International Cooperation Administration last week allotted $5,000,000 to Vietnam and $600,000 to Laos to purchase medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations on a world-wide basis.

The agency also announced three separate allotments to Korea for purchase of chemicals and chemical preparations totaling $1,045,000.

Bids Wanted

Carbon tetrachloride, 48 dms., inv. 7299, Jan. 27, Gen. Services Admn., Business Service Center, Region 8, Bldg. 41, Denver Fed. Center, Denver, Colo.

Chemicals, 528,000 lbs. sodium carbonate, 171,853 lbs. sodium phosphate, 8,576 lbs. sodium chromate, 70,720 qts. sodium hypochlorite solution, 22,000 lbs. quebracho extract, 10,000 lbs. sodium dichromate, 62,600 lbs. sodium bicarbonate inv. 155-707-B, Feb. 6, Gen. Store Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Drugs, 192 1-lb. bots. aminoacetic acid, NF, powd., 12,000 1-lb. bots. citric acid USP, 1920 1-oz. bots. collodian USP, etc., 8 items, inv. A-293, Jan. 26, Vets Admn., Procurement Div., Supply Service, VA Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Isopropyl alcohol, 238,000 gals., refd., inv. CML-15, Jan. 25, Chicago Chem. Procurement Dist., 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Nitric acid, 9,000 lbs., tech., inv. 117, Jan. 30, Contracting Officer, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.

Paint, 1,800 gals., rubber-base paint, for concrete floors, 830 gals. phenolic enamel primer, (water immersible), 957 gals. organic solvent paint remover, East and West Coast, inv. 383-757, Feb. 7, syn. enamel, inv. 383-743, Jan. 30, 8,000 gals. white, exterior alkyd, oil paint, East Coast, inv. 383-763, Feb. 3, 19,896 qts. and 22,171 gals. air drying, gloss, aircraft enamel, type 1, Topeka AFD, inv. 383-771, Feb. 3, 1,700 gals. interior, semigloss enamel, 12,950 gals. interior gloss enamel, East and West Coast, inv. 383-777, Feb. 6, 40,948 qts. cellulose nitrate, gloss lacquer, Topeka AFD, inv. 383-775, Feb. 3, 17,800 gals. general purpose, pigmented, spraying lacquer, type II, 6,774 qts. and 3,500 gals. acid resistant, spraying lacquer, inv. 383-765, Feb. 3, 23,800 gals. one-coat flat, interior oil paint, East Coast, inv. 383-756, Feb. 3, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phosphorus, white, 350,000 lbs., inv. 29, Feb. 6, N. Y. Chem. Dist., 180 Varick St., New York, N. Y.

Rock salt, 50 tons, for regeneration of zeolite water softeners, inv. 5-4769, Jan. 24, Justice-Prisons, Fed. Reformatory, Chillicothe, O.

Tallow, 150 tons, fancy, unbleached, untreated, in new or used drums of about 420 lbs. net weight each, inv. 71-0502-00-D8-6001, Jan. 31, Government of Israel Supply Mission, 250 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

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- COBALT MOLYBDATE
- COBALT THIOCYANATE
- COBALT TUNGSTATE
- CONIFERIN
- CONIINE
- COPPER ACETYLACETONATE
- COPPER AMINOACETATE
- COPPER BORATE
- COPPER HYDRAZINE SULFATE
- COPPER IODATE
- COPPER LACTATE
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Essential Oils, Aromatics

The market was considered by dealers to be relatively sluggish last week, it was reported, though most agreed that it showed more activity than it had at the beginning of the year. Bois de rose declined once again, continuing the steady easing process that began last summer. Ocotea cymbarum continued to look soft also. Peppermint of both natural and redistilled qualities declined in price, reflecting the magnitude of the crop reaped last year. Natural declined 15 cents and is selling for $5.60 per pound; redistilled is selling for $5.85, a 20 cents per pound drop. Spearmint oil looked firm with reports of some material arriving on the spot from Japan to fill the void left by the stunted domestic crop.

Two citrus oils, grapefruit and Florida orange, advanced 5 cents each. The aromatic chemical, citral showed some shading in price and showed no signs of firmness in the immediate future.

Artificial sassafras, helitropine and eugenol showed softness, the decline of the first being attributed to continued competitive conditions in the safrol bearing oil group and the decline in eugenol being considered a reflection of recent clove oil declines.

The seeds and spice market showed some activity last week, it was noted. Nutmeg in both qualities declined slightly in what was called a slow and unmoving market. Ginger showed good firmness and advancement in the Jamaica qualities while declining in the other two.

The outgoing president of the Essential Oils association, in his annual address, noted that prices would probably hold at about present levels during the coming year. He also noted that the volume of essential oil sales will be good this year and that competition will be exceptionally keen.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 6c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, #2, 3c. per lb.
#3, 2c. per lb.
Oil, cinnamon leaf, 40c per lb.
Grapefruit, 5c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 15c. per lb.
Orange, Florida, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Caraway, Dutch, ¾c. per lb.
Ginger, African, 2c. per lb.
Cochin, 2c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, 2c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 2c. per lb.
Oil, bois de rose, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 15c. per lb.
redistilled, 20c. per lb.
Sassafras, natural, 30c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
135.19	135.17	134.78	138.53

For Current Prices see Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—This oil continued the easing process last week with a 5c. per pound decline in its listing. The new quote is $3.95 per pound. The outside price continued at $4.10. The condition of the market has been one of looseness since last summer. The immediate cause of price decline was considered the influx of cheaper Peruvian quality bois de rose into the spot market. However, the Brazilian oil market in general had been showing a soft tone previous to the actual arrival of the Peruvian quality material.

Cinnamon Leaf—This oil has showed considerable firming over the past weeks, it was reported. The new inside listing, $1.70 per pound, is 40c. per pound higher than the previous price. The outside quotation continued at $2. per pound. A prime factor in the advance is considered the scarcity of raw material on the spot spice market, it was noted by one dealer. One quality continued unavailable while the other became shorter in stock with little hope of succor from new supply.

Citronella—Ceylon quality citronella was being shaded at prices as low as 85c. per pound last week it was reported. The previous spot listing had been 96c. Java quality was still going for $1.98 per pound (when available) with Java-type (Formosan) standing firm at an inside listing of $2.05 per pound.

Grapefruit—This oil showed signs of firming on the spot market, it was noted last week, with a 5c. per pound advance in the inside listing. The new price is $1.80 per pound. The outside quota continued at $3.25 per pound.

Lemon—The statement in our January 9 issue to the effect that lemon oil had dropped $1.35 per pound was erroneous. There was a price decline in lemon oil, but it was of smaller magniture, and referred to spot prices in New York on cold pressed USP California oil from independent growers. The price of standardized premium quality and premium priced lemon oil which has held stable for a long time at $6. per pound, remained unchanged from its $6. level. Meanwhile, cold pressed USP California lemon oil from different sources was quoted at $4.60 per pound in drum lots, and ranged from $4.70 upward for smaller quantities.

Lemongrass—In spite of minor declines, this oil has been firming and advancing in price for some time. Further price advances last week brought the price up to $2.05 per pound. This is a 15c. per pound climb over the previous quotation.

Orange—Florida quality oil advanced 5c. per pound last week, it was noted, to a 45c. inside listing. The outside price continued at 50c. per pound. The other quality oils in the market, though remaining relatively firm, failed to show any price shifts.

Peppermint—Both natural and redistilled grades of peppermint oil declined in price last week, it was reported. The easing of this market is considered a result of the particularly large crop marketed this season. Natural peppermint declined 15c. per pound. The new listing is a range of $5.75 to $7.50 per pound. The redistilled quality oil declined 20c. to a range of $5.85 to $8.50 per pound.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—A dirth of buyers brought the price down 1c. per pound for Spanish quality anise oil last week, it was reported. The new listing is a 30c. to 31c. per pound range. Mexican quality oil continues unavailable on the spot market.

Clove—Both qualities of this commodity firmed-up last week, it was reported, as stocks in the spot market continued to show tightness. Madagascar quality climbed 1c. to a 40c. to 41c. per pound range. Zanzibar quality jumped 2½c. per pound to a 48c. to 49c. range. The later quality, though selling for about 44½c. shipment, has remained

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended January 30
New York

Black Pepper (9 lots), 960 bags.
Basilico Dried Leaves, 10 cases.
Cassia (21 lots), 1,880 bales.
Chillies (2 lots), 273 cases.
Cloves (2 lots), 150 bags.
Cumin Seed, 62 bags.
Fenugreek Seed (8 lots), 1,627 bags.
Fennel Seed (2 lots), 261 bags.
Ginger, 92 bags.
Gum Karaya (6 lots), 402 bags.
Marjoram Leaves, 100 bags.
Mace (3 lots), 39 cases.
Nutmegs (9 lots), 809 bags.
Oregano Leaves (2 lots), 703 bales.
Rauwolfia Root (2 lots), 390 bags.
Sesame Seed (2 lots), 629 bags.

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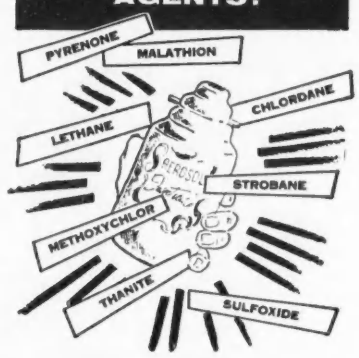

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Essential Oils

short on spot because of the number of detentions.

Cinnamon—Scarcity of stock and no immediate prospects of new supply drove the price of No. 2 quality Ceylon cinnamon up 6c. last week to a 68c. per pound listing. The present situation, coupled with the continued unavailability of "0000" quality cinnamon may mean further advances, one dealer noted.

Ginger—Activity in both upward and downward direction was noted in this market last week it was reported. Cochin and Nigerian split quality ginger realized price declines of 2c. each because of the arrival on the market of the newcrop. The new listings for the former is 32c.; the latter is selling for 31c. per pound. African quality ginger also declined 2c. to a 35c.-37c. per pound range. This decline is attributed to a plentitude of stock on the market. The Jamaican qualities, because of a shortness of stock, both showed price advances. Number 2 quality climbed to 61c., a 3c. advance over the previous listing, while number 3 moved up 2c. to a 59c. per pound quote.

Reports are that the Jamaica crop will be small and therefore can be marketed at top figures. African quality ginger is also strongly held in the new crop positions. Nigerian and Chochin appear to be the only two grades that will be available in sizable quantities.

Nutmeg — This spice was considered sluggish in the market place last week and reflected it through price declines in both qualities. East Indian dropped 2c. to a 66c.-68c. per pound range; West Indian declined 2c. per pound to a 65c.-68c. range.

Pepper—Prices remained about unchanged throughout the week, it was noted. What fluctuations did occur were minor and failed to reflect any new trend. The fact that India was able to maintain its levels contributed a good deal to the stability here. Arrivals continued heavy. The firmness in the Indian market is explained by the relatively heavy buying in December, according to one dealer. Shipment business to the United States was considered good during that month and fairly large commitments were reported made for January shipments. This has to some degree eased the pressure that is usually present during the newcrop period.

The margin between spot and shipment prices for white pepper have been compressed by the dullness of demand, it has been reported. Forward deliveries are no longer available at any sizable discount under spot.

Vanilla Bean—The market continued showing some relative strength but not moving with great intensity in any particular direction, it was reported. Dealers reported that the commodity has been going at a steady rate since the influx of the last newcrop late last year. There were no price shifts.

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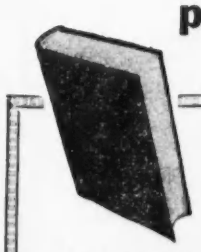

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Withdrawals of textile and leather chemicals continued in good volume, while new business was restricted to nearby delivery last week. Market remained steady at prevailing quotations, except for some weakness in egg yolk due to easier egg market, while albumin remained quotably unchanged.

Fair volume of trading was reported in potato starch chiefly for prompt needs at unchanged prices, with consumers taking large quantities against former orders. Tapioca flour demand was light and spotty, with the market steady for spot and forward delivery. Stocks of sago flour on spot were still light as recent imports were sold before arrival. Demand continued quite active for immediate needs.

Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities of bicnromates and other chemicals, against current contracts, with new business reported fair for prompt delivery. Tanners showed more interest in tanning material replacements and trading was expected to improve shortly. Primary markets were steady at prevailing quotations.

Exports of cattle hides, including croupons, butts, and butt bends, wet and dry, amounted to 676,603 pieces in November, 34 percent more than the October total of 504,916 pieces, it was reported by the Department of Commerce and 8 percent above November 1954. For the first 11 months of 1955 cattle hide exports totaled 5,329,336 pieces compared with 4,792,394 for the same period in 1954.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
105.46	105.45	105.40	94.08

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Withdrawals against current contracts were in steady request. All grades were maintained at former levels.

Sodium Acetate—Prices were well held at current levels. Demand was reported fair for actual needs and against former contracts.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consuming demand was fairly active for prompt delivery. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sulfonated Oils—While business lagged, the market remained steady at current quotations.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Consumers continued to take good sized quantities for immediate requirements. Prices were steady and unchanged ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, according to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Good demand continued for prompt delivery. Prices were well held at unchanged levels. Gum was quoted at $9.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.89; dark, $8.99 and white, $8.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch — Consumers continued to take good sized lots for immediate requirements. Prices were without change and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.13 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York and powder $7.25, same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply declined 490,000 bushels to 49,526,000 bushels for the week ending January 13, compared with 49,788,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Business was slow, confined to actual needs. Flake was unchanged at $2.20 to $2.25 per pound and powder, $2.24 to $2.28 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical was maintained at 83c. to 90c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was easier, declining 4c. to $1.13 to $1.15 per pound, spot according to quantity. Buying interest was limited to actual needs.

Potato Starch—Fair volume of business was reported at unchanged quotations. Sales were made at 5½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine for prompt and later delivery. Idaho market was maintained at 6c., carlots, mills, for delivery to western points and less 6/10c. per pound to the East. Supplies on the spot were held at 8c. to 8¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Sago Flour—Recent imports were delivered against former orders and stocks on spot were still in tight supply. Consuming demand was quite active. Raw flour ranged from 7c. to 7½c. per pound, and refined, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse, according to seller and quantity. Good quality flour for shipment was firmly held at 5.9c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Market was quiet, but steady. Brazilian flour was quoted at 6.1c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment and Siamese "B" grade at 5.85c., same basis. Brazilian flour on spot was held at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Business was reported light. Prices were without change and well held. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Business was reported quiet, though consuming inquiry was fairly active. Shipments were maintained at 8½c. per pound, ex-dock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Primary markets were unchanged and firm. Shipments were held at former levels. African bark was quoted at $70 to $71 per ton, exdock; Colombian, $58 and Ecuadorian, $55 per ton, same basis for prompt shipment.

Myrobalans — Offers for shipment continued scarce as a result of reduced production caused by heavy rains and floods. Sellers have a backlog of orders to fill and quotations were merely nominal and subject to confirmation. No. 1 assorted was nominal at $58 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; No. 1 crushed, $76 and Bombay, $54, same basis. Powdered extract 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry was improved, but actual trading was still restricted to actual needs. Primary market remained steady. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent was 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Primary market was reported quiet, but fairly steady. Beards were quoted at $73 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $54 per ton, same basis. Extract was held at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — This market remained steady and unchanged for all grades. Trading was light and spotty. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, carlots, exdock and merchantable, $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract was firm at 9⅞c. per pound and South African, 10c., carlots, exdock, plus duty.

Coatings Materials

Quotations on leaded and lead-free zinc oxides were advanced last Tuesday, in accordance with an announcement issued by leading makers earlier in the month, when prices of both lead and zinc had firmed one-half cent. Leaded zinc oxides were increased ¼ cent per pound on the fifty percent grades and ⅜ cent per pound on the thirty-five percent grade. Lead-free zinc oxides were advanced one-half cent. The outlook for lead and zinc pigments appeared steadier last week due to the more stable position of the metals locally. However, announcement of an impending strike abroad has brought about a strong situation for the metals in the London market.

Output of carbon black in November dropped to 146,993,000 pounds from the 153,475,000 produced the previous month, according to recently released data. Figures published by the Department of Commerce reveal that production of aluminum paste and powder was also down during November.

A leading maker of synthetic resins is contemplating a revision of its pricing system whereby there would be three listings for each item instead of the two now in effect. The result of the new system would be a slightly higher price for quantities under ten drums. The market as a whole for synthetic resins continues highly competitive and expanding. Price reductions on the part of marginal firms have rendered the alkyd resin market particularly competitive.

As buyers of natural gums are not carrying large inventories at the present time, sales are on a day-to-day basis, showing no definite trend. In last week's activity prices continued steady to firm. Dealers report that buying interest in shellac has begun to pick up following the December-January sales slump.

Although casein dropped ¼c. last week, dealers regard the reduction as an effect of variations in the peso-dollar exchange rates and not a reflection of market conditions. Dealers feel that the market will continue strong until European production is available next spring.

Price Trends

Advanced

Zinc oxide, lead-free, ½c. per lb.
Leaded, 35%, ⅜c. per lb.
50%, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Arg., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
100.10	100.10	98.26	97.10

For Current Prices see Page **9**

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Shipments of atomized and grained aluminum powder for November, 1955 were about ten percent under the totals reported for October, 1955, and approximately half the volume reported for November, 1954, according to data published recently by the Department of Commerce. Shipments of flake powder were reported at 359,000 pounds for November, 40,000 pounds under the previous month's shipments. Aluminum paste shipments declined 195,000 pounds during November from levels reached in October, but were well above figures reported for November, 1954. Following, in thousands of pounds, are figures published by the Deparment of Commerce:—

	Net shipments Nov.'55	Oct.'55	Nov.'54
Powder and paste			
Atomized and grained powder	1,101	1,190	1,909
Flaked powder	359	399	338
Paste	1,198	1,373	849

Antimony Oxide—When antimony metal firmed last October this material was advanced but since then has held stable, reflecting stability in the metal. Supplies of the material have been consistently adequate for market needs.

Cadmium Colors—Prices of Cadmium colors have not changed since the posting of an advance last September. Supplies are still very tight, particularly in the darker shades, because of the chronic shortage of selenium. The latter material has remained in short supply because of heavy government purchasing for munitions manufacture.

Carbon Blacks—Production of carbon blacks in November, 1955 dropped to 146,993,000 pounds from the 153,475,000 produced the previous month. Shipments of furnace blacks increased by about 3,000,000 pounds while contact black shipments decreased by approximately 1,400,000 pounds.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stock, and exports of carbon black for November, 1955 with figures for October, 1955 and November, 1954 reported for comparison:—

Production			
November, 1955	116.196	30.797	146.993
October, 1955	122.751	30.724	153.475
November, 1954	92.256	30.663	122.919
Shipments			
November, 1955	124.729	37.924	162.653
October, 1955	121.766	39.335	161.101
November, 1954	97.015	38.654	135.669
Stocks			
November, 1955	123.017	95.003	218.110
October, 1955	131.640	102.130	233.770
November, 1954	141.979	193.845	335.824
Exports			
November, 1955			
October, 1955	19.282	16.501	35.783
November, 1954	18.631	14.661	33.292

Lead Pigments — Locally lead metal was stable last week but reports indicate renewed firmness in the London market. Whether this will effect the domestic market remains to be seen. Red lead, litharge and orange mineral were firm last week at reduced prices posted January 13 when the price of pig lead fell ½ cent. Currently prices of these materials are ½c. above prices prevailing before lead metal began to fluctuate.

Zinc Pigments — On January 17 lead free zinc oxides were advanced ½c. in accordance with a previous announcement. Also leaded zinc oxides were advanced ¼c. per pound on 50 percent grades and ⅜c. on the 35 percent grades. These increases are results of an advance in zinc metal posted earlier this month. As in the case of lead, zinc metal locally was stable last week but somewhat firmer abroad.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds — The situation in this market continues highly competitive, with smaller firms shading their quotations. A check with leading makers revealed that in some instances sales have been effected by this situation while in others sales volumes have not changed. Supplies of alkyds were reported ample for consumer needs.

Melamines—A major manufacturer is contemplating a revision of its pricing system for melamines and other coating resins. In the new system there would be three price listing instead of the two now in effect: carlots, less carlots to ten drums, and less than ten drums. The result of the new system would be a slightly higher price for quantities under ten drums.

Lacquer Materials

Sebacates — Quotations on sebacates are described as steady with little likelihood of changes during the present quarter. Stocks on hand

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are considered adequate for all market needs.

Phthalates—Supplies in this market are in close balance with demand, dealers report, with all available production moving into consumer channels. Prices now in effect will probably remain steady through the present contract quarter.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Prices were reported steady at listings recently advanced 1½c. per pound following an increase in cresylic acid. Supplies continue adequate for market needs.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Variations in the peso-dollar exchange rate brought Argentine casein down ¼c. per pound in last week's trading. A dealer here cautioned that since the price reduction had nothing to do with general market conditions, it was no reason to expect that the firming trend in Argentine casein had run its course. He reaffirmed his opinion that the market would continue very strong until offerings are heard from Europe next Spring.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of the Census indicate production, shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in pounds during November with October's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	November	October
Hide, glue, total	4,741,967	4,465,519
Low grade	1,750,724	1,805,732
Medium grade	1,552,062	1,377,934
High grade	1,068,872	867,768
Extra high grade	370,329	414,085
Bone glue, total	5,183,023	4,742,365
Green	3,874,563	3,614,535
Extracted	1,308,460	1,127,830
Glue, total	9,925,010	9,207,884

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	5,157,703	5,506,293
Low grade	1,912,517	2,107,013
Medium grade	1,710,370	1,702,761
High grade	962,460	977,532
Extra high grade	572,356	718,937
Bone Glue, total	4,988,976	5,450,207
Green	3,311,479	4,061,566
Extracted	1,677,517	1,388,541
Glue, total	10,146,699	10,956,500

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	21,513,417	21,929,133
Low grade	6,084,928	6,246,621
Medium grade	5,399,813	5,463,121
High grade	6,003,821	5,987,409
Extra high grade	4,024,955	4,226,982
Bone glue, total	11,491,657	11,297,660
Green	8,378,211	7,815,127
Extracted	3,113,476	3,482,533
Glue, total	33,005,104	33,226,793

Natural Resins

Gums—Inquiry for natural gums was fairly good last week, with prices steady to firm. As buyers are not building up inventories at the present time, sales continue on an irregular basis, exhibiting no definite trend. Prices prevailing at foreign sources were firm during the week, with supplies at all sources adequate to meet current demand.

Shellac—Dealers report that buying interest in shellac has begun to pick up following the December-January sales slump. Quotations on all grades continued unchanged for about the seventh consecutive week, with supplies remaining sufficient for market needs.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan. 13	Mon. Jan. 16	Tues. Jan. 17	Wed. Jan. 18	Thur. Jan. 19
Drums—					
K	$8.90	...	$8.45	$8.43	$8.60
M	...	...		8.43‡	...
N	...	...	8.43	8.89‡	...
WG	8.55		8.54‡	8.60	8.60
WW	...	$8.70	...	8.60	8.63
Bags—					
M	8.90	...	8.37	...	...
N	9.00	...	...	...	8.60
WG	...	...	...	...	8.65
WW	...	...	8.72	...	8.75

Tankcars (for week ended Jan. 13)—
WG, $8.325; M, $8.20‡; K, $8.33

Sales, USDA				
415*	320*	1,047*	350*	269*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through N, $9.55; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.10

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.55‡‡	...	.55‡‡
Sales	...	...	18,000¶	...	3,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons.
‡Average price.

Isocyanates Will Be Topic Of N.Y. Paint Club Parley

A symposium on isocyanates will be the feature of the February 2 meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club, at the Brass Rail restaurant, New York. Speakers will be Dr. Herman F. Mark of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and Robert L. Terrill of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.

Dr. Mark will evaluate contributions of isocyanates to the polymer industry, while Mr. Terrill will discuss the preparation, performance characteristics, and future possibilities of urethane oils and alkyds.

Pitts. Plate Names Marshall, Berghoff to Sales Positions

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Marvin W. Marshall director of automotive sales. In his new position, Mr. Marshall will be responsible for glass sales to automotive accounts. He was formerly manager of industrial glass sales.

Guy J. Berghoff has been named general manager of paint sales for the merchandising division. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Berghoff had served as assistant to the vice-president of the merchandising division.

Acheson Industries Division Moves Philadelphia Office

Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, Philadelphia, a division of Acheson Industries, Inc., has moved its executive offices to the Morris building in that city.

At the same time, it was announced that John T Moynihan has been appointed basic research supervisor. Mr. Moynihan was previously with the Bureau of Standards.

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Oils, Oilseeds Control Planned by Indian Gov't

Compulsory quality control on all exports of oils and oilseeds will be imposed by the Indian Government in about six months, according to an announcement made recently in Bombay by a Ministry of Food and Agriculture official.

Under the proposed system—details of which are being worked out—samples will be drawn at the port from all shipments of vegetable oils destined for export. Upon analysis at laboratories to be established at the principal export points, an "agmark" certificate will be issued to the exporter indicating the grade and full results of the analysis.

Representative samples of peanuts will also be drawn from each export lot and labels indicating the results of analysis will be affixed to each bag. A charge is to be levied for the service, in order to make the control system self-supporting.

Polyethylenes for Insulation Are Introduced by USI

A series of electrical grade polyethylene resins, designated "Petrothene 300," has been introduced by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a Division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York.

The series meets a variety of electrical specifications for infantry field wire, line wire covering, television leading wire, high frequency and high voltage insulation and, in general, all wire and cable insulating and jacketing applications.

Nat'l Lead Names Bressler

National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Robert Bressler manager of industrial relations for the company's Doehler-Jarvis division. In 1950, Mr. Bressler was manager of industrial relations for the division's Chicago plant, and in 1953, he became assistant division manager of labor relations at the Toledo, Ohio, plant.

Snyder Chemical Changes Name

Snyder Chemical Corporation, Bethel, Conn., has changed its name to Synco Resins, Inc. The company is engaged in manufacture of specialty resins, including phenolics.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Most producers and dealers conceded that the transportation strike in New York would leave its mark upon spot market price listings. The full extent of damage that might be caused, however, was considered by most as inestimable. The extent will be completely dependent, one producer said, upon the length of the strike and the conditions of other relevant factors when the strike is over. The commodity that will be hardest hit will be the LPG market which is at the height of its seasonal period.

The New York Times annual report took note of the fact that the U.S. global oil lead over foreign countries diminished last year for the first time in oil history. With foreign output expected to forge further ahead, the article said, the petroleum production abroad this year will consistently run ahead of that in this country. The petroleum output of foreign nations, excluding communist countries, last year approximated 6,865,000 barrels daily, an increase of a little better than 10 percent over the 5,900,000 a day in 1954. The increased output of Iran and Venezuela accounted largely for the gain.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
104.37	104.57	103.32	104.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Demand continued on a good level for this commodity, it was noted last week, with production remaining stable and on a footing with demand. Growth has been noted, one producer said, in the chemical industry use of benzol as a raw material. This trend has also been spotted in other solvents such as xylol. Automobile and paint industry uses have been standing firm. There was no price variation.

Mineral Spirits—This commodity was showing good strength last week it was noted by dealers, with particular firmness being shown by the special or odorless quality of material. Dependent to some degree upon the automotive industry, the market for mineral spirits was buoyed up by announcement of continued steady automobile production until at least the end of the first quarter. There were no price shifts.

VM&P Naphtha — No variations were noted in the condition of this commodity last week, it was reported. Quotations, unchanged for some time, remain at 16.8-18c. range for the west coast, a 12.875c. listing for group three and a range of 19.5-23c. per gallon for the east coast.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Annual figures for 1955, compiled by a major producer, note that:

Gas manufacturing decreased by 10.9 percent to a total of 171,000,000 gallons, a continuation of a trend that began in 1951.

The use of LPG's stood ahead of the advances made by the chemical industry itself through a 20.2 percent climb for a total of 1,262,000,000 gallons.

The use of LPG's in the manufacture of synthetic rubber components, under stimulus of private ownership and record auto production registered the biggest single category increase, 56.3 percent for a total of 481,000,000 gallons.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 7 totaled 260,098,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 262,033,000 barrels for the preceding week this represents a decrease of 1,935,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,204,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 731,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — A tendency toward the use of a higher ratio of microcrystalline in the paraffin-microcrystalline blends used as cardboard container and paper coatings, has been marked in this market, it was reported last week. As a factor effecting the raw material itself, this is a new stanchion in an already well supported market. Sales continued to stand high with the export market showing more advancement.

Paraffin—(Last weeks report, due to misinformation, was erronious. The following is the true paraffin wax picture) Tightness in supply and stepped-up demand are considered the prime reason for great firmness in this market, it has been reported. The supply situation is attributed to the diminished production of some oil products. The demand advancement is due, to a large extent, to the growing wax paper and cardboard container market. One dealer said the market was so strong that a price advancement within the next ninety days was considered plausible. He noted that his supply had lagged behind customer demand for a number of weeks.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ended January 6 indicate an increase in crude oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the API the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate was 7,026,000 barrels, an increase of 39,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,020,000 barrels were 113,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 631,000 barrels above the week ended January 7, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 793,000 barrels daily compared with 937,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending January 6 crude oil production averaged 6,988,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills averaged 7,862,000 barrels with runs of foreign crude averaging 863,000 barrels daily.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Solvents and diluents continued firm with no changes reported. Demand was reportedly good with stocks adequate. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 19.7c. per gallon, 400 gallons or over, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Lacquer diluents and light paint thinners listed at 20.7c. per gallon, same basis. High melting point paraffin waxes witnessed moderate but steady demand with all listings firm. Supplies of all grades were well maintained. Quotations were unchanged as follows:—157 162 ASTM, same basis, posted .093 per f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845 per pound. 140 147 ASTM, same basis, listed .0775 per pound. 157 12 ASTM, same basis, posted .093 per pound. All listings 10,000 pound minimum. Add .007 per pound for cartons. Tankcar prices quoted .0755, .0685 and .084 per pound respectively. Demand for butane and propane continued strong with supplies tightening with a heavy drain reported from interior Valley regions. Quotations were firm with propane unchanged at .059 per gallon, tankcar basis, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Butane quoted .069 per gallon, same basis.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Firmness continued to feature edible oils last week due to active export interest. Cottonseed and soybean oils were strong, while peanut oil declined fractionally. Crude coconut oil was easy and lower. Copra also was inactive and weak. Export interest improved the tone of tallow and greases and quotations were stronger. Domestic demand was spotty, with bids slightly below asking prices.

Tung oil continued firm for nearby and offers for futures were raised fractionally. Stocks here were limited and in strong hands. Oiticica was inactive and prices were off fractionally. Linseed oil remained steady, and quotations were not shadable. Rapeseed oil was lower for nearby, while forward delivery was unchanged. Palm oil was higher reflecting increased ocean freight rates. Export interest was more active for new crop menhaden, with producers refusing lower bids.

Oilmeals were unsettled and lower. Trading was light, chiefly for nearby delivery. Linseed and cottonseed meals were off $1 per ton and soybean, 50 cents per ton.

Vegetable waxes continued on a firm basis except ouricury. Crude beeswax was scarce and strong for shipment from primary centers. Carnauba grades also were firm on spot and for shipment. Japan wax was scarce here and replacements from Japan.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, cash, 1/8c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, 1/8c. per lb.
refd., 1/8c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, 1/8c. per lb.
refd., 1/8c. per lb.
Oleo, 1/2c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Palm, 1/4c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1 1/2c. per lb.
Copra, $3 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, 1/4c. per lb.
Oiticica, 1/4c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1/4c. per lb.
refd., 1/4c. per lb.
Rapeseed, 1/4c. per lb.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 21, 1955
104.21	104.90	103.77	112.44

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were unchanged and steady. No. 1 Brazilian was maintained at 14 3/4c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Crude was unsettled with sales at 11 1/8c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Tankcars were offered at 11 5/8c. New York.

Corn—Market was firmer with crude sales at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was firm at 16 1/2c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed — Bleachable cottonseed oil continued on a steady basis last week reflecting the firmness of crude cottonseed oil. Trading was active and mixed. New investment buying continued to support the market, and absorbed hedging sales and profit taking. May forward positions again reached new season highs. Cash demand was limited, but prices were steady, with crude oil. Open interest was increased to 4,408 contracts, the highest since September, 1952.

Export demand for crude was reported fairly active. Sales were reported at 12 1/8c. per pound, tankcars, Valley and 12 3/8c., Waco, and 12c. Lubbock and 12 1/8c. to 12 1/4c. southeast.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 20, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Mar.	235	14.46	14.20	14.41S
May	423	14.63	14.33	14.59S
July	346	14.74	14.42	14.67@14.70
Sept.	199	14.67	14.55	14.64S
Oct.	34	14.62	14.25	14.52@14.54
Dec.	66	14.45	14.18	14.45@14.46

Total sales, 1,303 contracts.

Linseed—While trading was slow, the market was steady and unchanged. Raw oil was maintained at 13.3c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January-August shipment at 13.6c., warehouse. Consumers continued to absorb large quantities against former contracts. Government sold last week approximately 9,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil at 12.11c. per pound, bulk, Minneapolis for export. Bids were received on 45,362,000 pounds.

Oiticica—Trading was slow and market was easier. Tankcars ranged from 14 1/4c. to 14 3/4c. per pound, New York prompt and later shipment. Drums were quoted at 15 1/2c. to 16c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Reports from Spain stated that shipments of oil have been temporarily suspended. This strengthened the local market and limited stocks were quoted nominally at $2.65 to $2.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to seller and quantity. Trading was quiet.

Palm—Higher ocean freight rates resulted in a fractional advance. Drums were higher at 13 1/2c. ao 14c. per pound, depending upan quantity. Tankcars were raised to 11.35c., per pound, New York basis.

Peanut—Crude was lower with sales reported at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast and Texas, January shipment. Refined was lower at 20 3/4c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt. The government offered peanuts to make 30 tankcars of oil last week.

Rapeseed—Refined was reduced 1/4c. for nearby and tankcars were available at 15 3/4c. per pound, New York, prompt and forward delivery. Demand was quiet.

Soybean—Market continued firm. Crude oil was held at 11 5/8c. and 11 1/2c. bid, tankcars, Decatur, January-June and 11 3/8c. bid and 11 1/2c. asked, August-September. July was sold at 11 1/2c. Refined salad was steady at 14 3/8c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 20, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Jan.	2	11.60	11.60	Expired
Mar.	1	11.42	11.42	11.40@11.60
May	17	11.57	11.41	11.53@11.55
July	27	11.42	11.32	11.44@11.47
Sept.	8	11.22	11.16	11.18@11.27
Oct.	2	11.12	11.12	11.10@11.18

Total sales, 57 contracts.

Tung—Light trading was reported at 26 3/4c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby delivery. Futures were firmer and held at 26 1/2c. March forward. Bids 1/4c. less reported turn down. Domestic oil was maintained at 26 1/4c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were unchanged and nominal at $123 to $125 per ton, c.i.f. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	1,625,750	1,080,000
Previous week	3,767,400	3,622,000
Corresponding week, 1954	1,465,000	830,000
Total this year	6,983,600	5,106,000
Corresponding period, 1954	13,908,600	5,330,000

Cocoa Butter—Market was weak and lower. Spot stocks were quoted at 49 1/2c. to 54c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Trading was slow. Ship-

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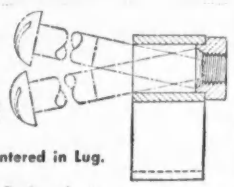

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

ments were lower at $144 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was steadier due to increased export interest. Yellow grease demand improved and prices were held at 7¼c.-7⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; choice white all hog, 8c. to 8⅛c. and not all hog, 7¾c. to 7⅞c., same basis.

Lard—Market was stronger due to improved export interest. Cash lard was higher at 11.075c. per pound, drums Chicago. Department of Agriculture authorized the purchase of 44,000 tons of lard for export to Yugoslavia.

Oleo Oil—Extra was firmer, with sellers asking 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Oleo stearine was unchanged at 10½c. to 10¾c., barrels, same basis.

Tallow -- Improved export demand stiffened this market. Prices were steadier. Bleachable fancy was maintained at 7¾c. to 7⅞c. per pound, tankcars, delivered with sales thereat. Extra was quoted at 7½c.; special, 7⅜c. and No. 1, 7c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9½c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Market was unsettled. Demand continued spotty. Meal forty-one percent was offered at $57 per ton Memphis; $59, North Alabama; $60 Georgia and Carolina mills for January-February shipments.

Linseed Meal—Resale offers depressed market. Prices unsettled.

Minneapolis.—Market was dull and prices were unsteady. Rather heavy supplies of re-sale meal put pressure on the market, some sales reported at $1 under crusher quotations. Shipping directions were excellent. Extracted meal, 36 percent protein, ranged from $56 to $57 a short ton for prompt shipment, bulk, Minneapolis. Expeller meal was held at $62.50 a ton for January, $61 for February and $60.50 for March-June.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1955-56	1954-55
Past week	18,180,000	16,980,000
Since Sept. 1	339,010,000	302,100,000

Soybean Meal—Trading continued restricted to nearby delivery. Future shipments still commanding a premium. Meal forty-one percent, unrestricted billing, was offered at $51 per ton January; $52 February-March, $53.50 September, basis Decatur, and $53 f.o.b. Mississippi Valley mills, January through March.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was still slow, but the market remained firm with the high cost of crude grades. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Carnauba—This market remained on a steady basis. Trading was more active. Primary markets were firm and stocks on spot were closely held at prevailing quotations.

Japan—Offers for shipment continued scarce and were held at 44c. per pound, f.o.b. Japan. Stocks on spot were in limited supply and firm at 46c. to 47c. per pound, as to seller.

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EQUIPONOMICS

CARPENTER 20 S.S. HEAT EXCHANGERS—(2) 240—¾"x8' TUBES, STEEL SHELL, 300 SQ. FT.

BIRD CONT. CENTRIFUGE—36"x50" S.S. 304, COMPLETE.

BLENDER, 1500# CAP. ALL S.S., JACKETED, CENTER DISCHARGE, RIBBON, 10 H.P. MOTOR, 36"x6'6"x 42".

CHARLOTTE COLLOID MILL, ALL S.S. CONSTRUCTION, 3000 GPH, 40 H.P.

BALL MILLS—25 to 1,000 gallon.
CENTRIFUGE—Troy, 17", monel.
COLLOID MILLS—All S.S. 6", 8" and 10"; motorized.
CONDENSERS—8, all monel, 50 sq. ft. Shell & Tube. Expansion Joint.
FILTER, ADAMS TYPE—12 carbon tubes, S.S. 304, 30" ODx5'6".
HEAT EXCHANGERS—188 sq. ft. S.S. 304 tubes, steel shell; 25 sq. ft. all S.S.
MIXERS, D. A. SIGMA—Jktd. Steel and S.S. 50, 60, & 200 Gallon.
MIXERS, DRY POWDER—400, 600, 1000, 1500, 2000 & 3000 lb.
ROTARY DRYER—4'6"x30', 5/16" Shell.
TANK—300 gal., monel, dished heads. Complete with Turbine agit. & XP motor drive, ASME.
TABLET PRESS—STOKES—RB-1, complete.
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PAINT MIXERS—J. H. Day, Baker-Perkins
CENTRIFUGAL—Tolhurst 48"
PULVERIZERS — RAYMOND, Mikro
FILLING MACHINES—Powder, Liquid, Paste
JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless Steel and Plain
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OFFERS

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 & #23 Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer.
2—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS

#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500 gal. Glass Lined Jack Reactor.
Pfaudler 250 gal. Glass Lined Jack. Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack Cl Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5' 30"x42".
Abbe 30"x30". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Auto. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #0, 18" hinged Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 13"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Day "Imperial" 75 gal. & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer.
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral mixer.
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
Orv. Simpson 20"x48" Rotex Sifter
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine.
Tablet Machines, Single Punch & Rotary.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
Kane 2 H.P. Gas Boilers, 200# pressure.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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Purchased 1953
Used 30 Days*

TANKS

1—Pfaudler 8'x18' Horizontal glass lined, 2500 gal.
1—Pfaudler 78" x 96" Vert. Glass lined 2300 gal.
2—1500 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 9' Vert. 20 PSI.
1—7500 gal. 316 S/S clad 12' x 6' x 5'6" cone.
1—750 gal. 316 S/S 5' x 5' cone bottom.
3—4' diam. 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
2—3' x 32" 316 S/S Conical Hoppers.
1—2' x 3' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
1—2½' x 3½' Horizontal Closed 316 S/S.
2—3' x 3½' Horizontal Closed Nickel Clad
2—7' x 11' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined.
1—7' x 7'4" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined 50 psi.
1—6' x 6' Vert. Steel Brick & Lead Lined.
1—4' x 5'6" Vert. Steel Brick & Lead lined, 50 psi.
4—4' x 8' Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
1—4' x 5'6" Hor. Steel ASME 25 psi.
2—3' x 7' Vert. Steel ASME 25 psi.

PUMPS—CENTRIFUGAL

1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 70 gpm 157' hd 20 HP.
1—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 83 gpm 107' hd 7½ HP.
2—Lawrence Vert. 316 S/S 50 gpm 107' hd 5 HP.
3—Karbate Series 5A 60 gpm 60' hd 5 HP.
9—Karbate new Impellers.
1—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 40 HP.
2—I.R. 1000 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.
2—I.R. 650 gpm Series 5CRVL 30 HP.

CONVEYORS

3—Link Belt 316 S/S 16" x 12', 18" x 10' 16" x 7' twin screw.
1—Link Belt Steel 10" x 16' twin screw.
9—Link Belt 12" Troughing Belt Conveyors 15', 20', 30', 35', 45', 50' open and closed with drives and motors.

REACTOR—CONDENSERS

3—4' x 13' closed 316 S/S Reactors or Convertors with 109—3" x 6' 316 S/S tubes 150 psi.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Hastelloy C Reactor.
2—Pfaudler Monel Heat Exchanger 62 sq. ft.
8—Karbate Heat Exchangers 188, 70, 16.4 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel Drum Flakers NEW with drives and motors.
1—Rietz 30" "Thermoscrew" Conveyor Dryer 304 S/S NEW with drive & motor.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 208 Tons 65.5° F. to 60° F.
1—I.R. Jet Refrigeration Unit complete 136 Tons 50° F. to 45° F.
1—Patterson 7'6" Conical Blender Rubber lined with drive & 15 HP motor.
2—Buffalo-Forge Fans 10,000 cfm at 7" S.P., 20 HP motor.
20—Link Belt Reducers and drives from ¾ HP to 15 HP.

* All motors are 3/60/440 V. explosion proof.

SPECIAL

Large quantity Valves, Piping, Fittings in Stainless, Karbate, Glass, Glass-lined, porcelain, NEW & USED. Large quantity explosion proof light fixtures, grating, conduit, structural steel.

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IN STOCK

DRYERS

3—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', 5'2"x20', 3'10"x12'.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S/S Hot Air Rotary.
2—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacuum.
2—Buflovak 42"x120" Atmos. double drum.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum vacuum.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
5—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x74'.

MIXERS

8—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 660, 250, 100 and 50 gals.
3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 and 2 gal. double arm, jacketed.
1—Sprout Waldron S/S jacketed Powder, 27 cu. ft.
9—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S/S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Steel Conical, with 7½ HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
1—Patterson 3½'x4' steel Ball Mill.
1—Mikro Pulverizer #4TH.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuter, 3 HP motor.

CENTRIFUGES

1—Sharples PY-14, S/S Super-D-Canter.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S/S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S/S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended rubber covered, perforated basket.
4—Tolhurst AT&M 40", 36", 32", Suspended steel, stainless.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center-slung, S S perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 26" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.

REACTORS, CONDENSERS, TOWERS, TANKS

1—2500 gal. 316 S/S jacketed, agitated Reactor.
8—4000 gal. 7'x14' Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.
6—8000 gal. Steel Mixing Tanks with coils.
1—10'x16' Aluminum Tank, ½" shell, 10,000 gals.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
1—8500 gal. Horizontal Pressure Tank, 275# W. P.
2—10'x40', 10'x30' Horizontal Storage Tanks ½" shell.
5—S/S Towers 7'x25'6", 4'x30', 12"x14'.
25—Atmospheric S/S Heat Exchangers 715 & 477 sq. ft.
22—55 to 2400 sq. ft. S/S & Admiralty Heat Exchangers.

FILTERS

2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Swenson 4'x2' Nickel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Feinc 3'x1' S/S Rotary Vacuum String with Pumps.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S/S leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S/S Filters, 12-25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
4—#3, #5, #7, #12 Sweetland Filters.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Foster Wheeler Dowtherm Unit 4½ million BTU.
4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 40"x120", 40"x84."
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron S/S Sifters 40"x84", single deck.
11—Stokes DDS2, D4, "R", and "T" Tablet Presses.
1—Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutter.
7—Nash Vacuum Pumps #H7, #H6, #L5, #4, #2.
2—Beechruss Model D Vacuum Pumps 50 cfm.
7—Durco S/S Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3".

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IN STOCK

KETTLES

3—Bartlett Snow 6' dia. x 3' deep Jacketed and Agitated Stainless Steel Crystallizing Kettles.

4—Jktd. St. St. closed—to 1300 gal.

35—Jktd. St. St. open top—to 550 gal.

5—Jktd. Aluminum, closed, 35 to 250 gal.

2—Horiz. Steel Vacuum or Pressure Cookers, Agitated, 5000 gal. & 8500 gal.

MILLS

1—St. St. Pug Mill, two 7" dia. x 39" L overlapping chambers, jacketed.

1—Patt. Fdy. "DJ" Unlined Jacketed Steel Ball Mill, 6' dia. x 8' long—UNUSED.

2—Pebble Mills, 6' D x 8' L.

4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 38"x42", 38"x48", 48"x42".

1—Al. Ch. 6' D x 16' L Steel Lined Contin. Ball Mill.

3—4'6" D x 12' L contin. Pebble Mills.

1—Hardinge 6' D x 22" L Conical Ball Mill, Steel liner.

1—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mill, 75 HP.

1—Penna. Ring Type Granulator, Trojan K3-24, 40 HP.

3—Fitz. Mills, St. St., D-6, F-3, & K.

5—Hammer Mills: Jeffrey 42x36 Gruendler 36x24; Jay Bee #4-W, 75 HP; Williams 14"x14"; Williams size A, St. St. and Aluminum.

1—Sturtevant 8x10 Jaw Crusher.

3—Attrition Mills, 30", 24" & 16".

3—Mikro Pulv. #2-DH; #2-TH; 3-TH.

MIXERS—BLENDERS

4—Readco Heavy Duty Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixers, 50 gal. work. cap., 30 HP Expl. Pr. Motor. Built 1951-53.

4—Sprout Waldron Ribbon Mixers, 336 cu. ft. work. cap.

2—W&P Sigma Blade Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, 100 gal. work. cap.

2—Patt. Kelly St. St. Twin Shell Blenders, 5 cu. ft. work. cap.

7—Side Entering Stainless Steel Mixers, 10 HP to 25 HP.

4—Falk Vert. Agitator Drives #10-GDX, 10:1, 300 HP—UNUSED.

12—Turbo vert. drives #5B, 5:1, 40 HP.

PUMPS

10—Worthington 16" Everdur Centrifugal Pumps, 8000 GPM.

1—Ing. Rand #10-ALV Centrifugal Pump, bronze fitted, rated 3000 GPM @ 200'—UNUSED.

3—Centrifugal Pumps, 1000 GPM—50', 86' & 91' resp.

2—Ing. Rand #1½—CRVNL—all bronze Centrifugal Pumps, 2"x1½"—UNUSED.

12—Aurora All Bronze Turbine Pumps, models II-5, G-6, H-6—UNUSED.

2—Coffin steam turbine driven Centrifugal water pumps, 5"x3", 200 GPM @ 300±.

1—Vogt Steam Driven Vacuum Pump, 10x16x20.

2—Fuller-Kinyon 6" Pumps, 25 HP.

1—Byron Jackson Bronze Deep Well Turbine Pump, 20 HP, 150 GPM.

TANKS

1—St. St., T304, ⅛" 10,500 gal. Horiz.—UNUSED.

1—St. Clad. T304, ⅜", 6500 gal. Vert.

1—St. St. T316, 5/16", 4000 gal. Hor.

10—St. St. Pressure Tanks—to 4000 gal.

20—St. St. Storage Tanks—to 1000 gal.

12—Aluminum, 3000 gal., 5 compart.

10—Aluminum, 500 gal., 80± WP.

1—Monel 450 gal., coils; ¼".

PIPE & FITTINGS

1000'—St. St. Tubing, T347, 3" OD x ⅛" wall—USED.

150—St. St. Flanged Gate Valves, T302/304, 150#, 1½", 2", 2½", 3"—USED.

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HYDRAULIC—6 ton Dennison multipresses w/index tables—(almost new).

MIXERS—13 gal. Stokes. Lancaster EBG3, —EAG3 & Simpson #2 w/skip loader.

PEBBLE MILLS—18"x24", 24"x24", 24"x36", 4'x5', 6'x4', 6'x8'—also 24x36 stainless, 24x18 rubber lined w/motors.

SCREENS—Tyler 3x5 double deck Hummers Rotex 40x120 single—Tyler 30"x12' Niagara.

ROTARY DRYERS—12"x22', 39"x21', 44"x 25', 5'x50', 7'x80'.

VACUUM PUMPS—Nash Hytor MD673, 623, 1253, H-6, H-7.

CAR SPOTTER—5,000# capacity, capstan type—5 HP motor.

BLOWERS—Spencer Turbo 150 cfm, 16 oz., 270 cfm, 24 oz., 1300 cfm, 16 oz.

CRUSHERS—20x4, 11x26 jaw, 18x18, 32x12, 32x16 roll, 24x24 & 24x36 single roll.

BALL MILLS—5'x22" (tube) & Hardinge 2'x8", 4½'x16", 6'x22", 7'x48", & 7'x36" New.

HAMMER MILLS—Int. Harvester 1B, w/cyclones—Jeffrey Junior 15x8 w/10 HP—Jeffrey 24x30 Flextooth.

REDUCERS—Reeves 3HP varidrive 12/36 rpm—Westinghouse 7½ HP gearmotors (New) 350 rpm.

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STAINLESS STEEL SPECIALS

310-12 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
502-20 Roto-Louvre Dryer.
C27 Super-D-Hydrator.
27 cu. ft. Powder Mixer.
250 cu. ft. Blender.
100 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger.
5' x 18' Scrubber.
36" Bird Centrifuge.

5'x15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
30"x8' Rotary Vac. Dryer, Stokes.
1106-36 L. B. Roto Louvre Dryer.
8' x 125' Rotary Kiln.
10' x 200' Rotary Kiln.
5'6" x 40' Rotary Dryer.
310-12 L.B. Roto-Louvre Dryer.
502-20 L.B. Roto-Louvre Dryer.
5'x20' Baker Rotary Cooler.
304 HP Kewanee Boilers 125 PSI.
2100 CFM Sullivan Compressor.
625 CFM Worth. Compressor.
19 cu. ft. Patterson Blender.
140 cu. ft. dbl. Paddle Mixer.
200 gal. Baker Perkins Churn.
550 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger steel.
1800 sq. ft. Heat Exch. Everdur.
8'x10' Oliver Rotary Filter.
2000 gal. Reactor, 200 PSI.
1300 gal. glass-lined Tank.
Gyro Sifter, Robinson, 28A, SS.
19"x12' Karbate Column, NEW.
8'-5'-18" Gayco Classifiers.
24" Filter Press, aluminum P&F.
6'x10-Hearth Skinner Roaster.
30,000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.
10,000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.
6000 gal. Propane Tanks, ASME.

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STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS—CLARIFIERS—SEPARATORS—EXTRACTORS

Tolhurst "Minute Man" 20" S/S Centrifugal Extractor; Perf. Basket.
Tolhurst Center Slung 30" Type 316 S/S Vapor Proof; 5HP XPL.
A.T.&M. Suspended 40" S/S Perf. Basket; Bottom Dump; 40 HP.
Fletcher S/S Perf. Basket 40" Centrifuge; under driven; bottom discharge.
A.T.&M. Suspended 42" Type 316 S/S; 30/15 HP 2 speed motor.
Bird Suspended 48" S/S Perf. Basket; Bottom Discharge; 20 HP & 5 HP.
A.T.&M. Suspended 60" Type 316 S/S; Vapor & Pressure Tight.
A.T.&M. 48" S/S Suspended Type with Plow; 30 HP XPL 2 speed motor.
Baker Perkins Ter Meer Con. Centrifugal Type S15 S/S.
Bird 18" x 28" Type 316 S/S Conical Bowl; Continuous Centrifugal.
Baker Perkins Thickener Clarifier 24" x 21"; Type 316 S/S; con. bottom.
Baker Perkins Type 316 S/S Screw Type Slurry Feeder; Size 3 CS.
Sharples C27 Super Dehydrator; Type 316 S/S; 30 HP XPL.
Sharples Super D Canter PY14; Vaportite; Type 316 S/S; 10 HP.
Sharples Nozzljecter S/S Model DM 204; 7½ HP. AC motor.
Sharples Model D2DM Type 316 S/S with 52 Discs.
Sharples Super Centrifuge-Clarifier; Vapor-tite; M84-21-1JY; S/S 3 HP.
Podbielniak Centrifugal Extractors; Type 316 S/S; multi stage type.
Patterson Westphalia S/S Centrifugal Clarifier with 7½ HP motor.
Merco Continuous Centrifuge Type B 9; S/S with 15 HP motor.
DeLaval Industrial Centrfuge Model AA/00; Type 316 S/S 5 HP.

BLENDERS

NEW Steel and Stainless Steel Ribbon Mixers from 400 lb. to 10,000 lb.

Baker-Perkins Cascade Mixer; Jacketed 250 PSI; type 316 S.S. contact parts.

Stainless Tumbling Mixer; 5'x5' with 3 Stand & 3 HP motor.

Sprout Waldron Stainless Continuous Cylindrical Ribbon Mixer; 28"x12'.

W&P Type Double Arm Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 100 gal. & 200 gal.

DRYERS-EVAPORATORS

Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Counter Current Dryer; with flights; 5' diameter x 26' long.

Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryers; 18"x8" and 34"x10' (Vacuum).

Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers; sizes up to 54"x40'; complete.

Inconel Double Effect Evaporator; 850 sq. ft. and 430 sq. ft. Complete.

Combustion Engineering 2 Stage Flash Drying System; 1,000 pounds of evaporation per hour.

Continuous Dryer with Stainless Conveyor Belt, 33' long by 42" wide in a four-section housing 5'6"x4'x21' long.

FILTERS & FILTER PRESSES

Shriver & Sperry Pl. & Fr. Presses in Iron, Wood, Alum. Nickel, etc.

Sperry 36" Alum. 33 chamber Press; 4 eye with hydraulic closing.

Oliver Sweetland Filters from No. 2 to No. 12; wide choice.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4'x4'; with Stainless Screens.

Hor. Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter; 7' Diameter with cone drive.

GRINDERS & MILLS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4.

Williams Hammer Mills; in sizes up to 42"x48".

Fitzpatrick Stainless Comminutators.

Abbe, Patterson and International Pebble Mills up to 8'x8' with 50 HP.

Raymond 55 Imp Mill with 50 HP motor.

Bauer Double Runner 24" Attrition Mill.

Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 10'x48".

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Whitlock SS Heat Exchanger; 250 sq. ft.; 2 pass-tube side.

Stainless Heat Exchanger or Condenser; 185 sq. ft.; 300 Tubes.

Vertical Stainless Condenser; 220 sq. ft.; 231 Tubes.

Horizontal 2 Pass Floating Hd. Heat Exchanger; 500 sq. ft.

Stainless Steel Calandria Section; 300 stainless Steel ¾" Tubes; 38" long in S.S. Tube sheets; 185 sq. ft.

COLUMNS and STILLS

Stainless 16 section Column; 19' overall x 8⅝"; with Condenser, Decanter, Feed Tank and Accessories.

Aluminum 11 section Column; 36' overall; 27½" diameter; complete with Calandria, Deplegmator, etc.

Lummus Alcohol Recovery Unit; 4 sections; in copper; 21' overall height; 18" diameter.

Steel Still 54"x96" with steam coils and Receiver 54"x96" with manhole.

REACTORS

Struthers Wells Stainless Vac. Pans; 5'x12'8" with Calandria 630 sq. ft.

Glass Lined Reactors by Pfaudler and Glasscote; 25 gal. to 1,000 gal., some jacketed and agitated.

Lancaster SS Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd; 50"x 17'4"; 300 PSI internal.

Monel Reactor; 785 Gal.; 5'x5'; Jacketed and agitated.

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Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 3

medical preparations. The same would be true, it was added, to a lesser degree with regard to photographic chemicals.

Because of the importance of a sound and broadly based pharmaceutical and chemical industry to the national health and welfare, any further reduction in the tariff on such items would be contrary to public interest, the association said.

It was added that the manufacture of organic medicines is almost entirely a batch-processing operation, where relatively small amounts of a particular medicine are made, and there is little possibilty for economies in operations of this kind.

Allied Chemicals Statement

While voicing a similar complaint against concessions on broad basket-clause classifications, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, was particularly concerned with three medical items—succinic and di-aspartic acid under the medicinal preparations classification, and p-diazo-N, N-diethylamine, zinc chloride salt, classed as a photographic chemical.

Its statement noted that a concession on a broad basket-clause classification was contrary to the President's assurances that duty reductions would be "selective" since "across the board revisions of tariff rates would poorly serve our nation's interests."

"A duty concession on medical preparations or on photographic material is, in principle, little different from one 'across the board,' since it embraces a group or collection of items so large and so elastic that its exact scope cannot be accurately measured in advance," it was declared.

Opposition to any further reduction in duties on metallic calcium or its alloys was expressed in a statement from Nelco Metals, Inc., Canaan, Conn., sole producer of this material in this country.

The statement pointed out that calcium hydride, produced from metallic calcium, proved to be a very essential produce to the military in the last war. When combined with water, it enabled the forces in the field to produce hydrogen for inflating meteorological and antenna-supporting balloons. The material is also finding increased use in the atomic energy program.

Brief Filed by Pfizer & Co.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., filed a brief statement opposing reductions in duties on bulk antibiotics, theophylline, gluconates and citrates for pharmaceutical uses. The statement said that tariffs cannot be further lowered on these products without danger or irreparable injury to domestic producers.

Ayerst Laboratories, New York, a division of American Home Products Corporation, argued in favor of a reduction in duty on 5-ethyl-5-phenyl-hexahydropyrimidine-4:6-dione, which the company sells under the trade name of "Mysoline." It is classed as a coaltar medicinal subject to a duty of 25 percent ad valorem plus 3½ cents per pound.

The company adanced three reasons for lowering the duty:—(1) The importance of the material in epileptic therapy far outweighs any monetary benefits resulting from a reduction in tariffs; (2) anti-convulsants produced and sold in the United States can continue to be sold at prices lower than "Mysoline," and (3) the sales volume of anti-convulsants produced in the United States substantially exceeds that of "Mysoline."

Reductions in duties in imports of crude or unmanufactured barytes ore were favored by the Baroid Division and the DeLore Division of National Lead Company, and by Milwhite, Inc., Houston, Tex. Opposition to a duty reduction, on the other hand, was expressed by C. W. Williams Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

Labor's Gains

—Continued from page 5

of efforts. This development will be perhaps the most rapid of all those coming from the AFL-CIO merger. However, the very size and scope of the new federation will within itself assure broad-minded, well-considered and moderate attitudes in politics and a general position which cannot vary significantly from the overall national opinion. This will promote at every level better government nearer to the desires of the bulk of the people, Mr. Knight said.

Legislative Effect

Legislative efforts of organized labor will become more effective as political action becomes more effective and as lobbying before government becomes more coordinated. This influence will be felt not only in the traditional fields of labor-management laws such as Taft-Hartley, workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation and other such legislation bearing directly on working people, but also in such general social legislation as conversation and resources development, anti-discrimination, civil liberties, education and housing, the speaker said.

Simon D. Straus, vice-president of American Smelting & Refining Company, told the group that lead and zinc in recent years have show extraordinary sensitivity to relatively slight changes in the ratio of supply to actual requirements. Even the prospect of a small shortage at times has caused buyers to induge in panicky buying which has forced prices up to the buyer's own detriment. Conversely, the accumulation of relatively modest stocks in producer's hands has sometimes prompted consumers to reduce their own inventories.

The resultant slowdown in buying has led to declining prices, reduction of mining activity, demand for protection for domestic mines, and a general atmosphere of depression for both industries. The history of these two metals since 1950 provides ample substantiation of this hypersensitivity, Mr. Simon said.

No one can read the future; the variables are too many. The most probable outlook for lead and zinc are for modest growth and somewhat greater price stability than in the past (if internation upsets can be avoided), he concluded.

Copper Situation Discussed

James Boyd, vice-president of exploration for Kennecott Copper Corporation, discussed the copper situation on a worldwide basis, pointing out that copper is an International commodity, and that many of the sources of this valuable commodity lie outside the United States.

Despite wide fluctuations during periods of stress, consumption has continued to rise at a steady rate through 1955, and capacity for the production of new copper is being expanded over the next three years at a greater rate than the historical trend of consumption increases, he stated.

Fluctuations in price of considerable magnitude are the result of only narrow gaps between supply and demand, Mr. Boyd pointed out. The recent large increases were caused by curtailment of production in the face of anticipated surplus in 1954; prolonged strikes in the United States and Chile; labor disturbances in Northern Rhodesia; increased European consumption; the replacement of consumer inventories worked off early in 1954; and the purchase of 100,000 tons from Chile by the stockpiling authorities.

In the current situation inventories appear to be at more comfortable levels, decreases in automobile production are predicted by the producers, and supplies are increasing from mines now undergoing expansion or from new ones under development, Mr. Boyd said.

Cyanamid Unifies

—Continued from page 4

dation is a construction program to improve the research facilities at Bound Brook and Pearl River.

At Bound Brook, the new facilities, an administration-laboratory building, will house research activities primarily related to the organic chemicals and pigments divisions.

These will include research in the fields of rubber chemicals, textile resins, dyes, pigments and intermediates. The new building will bring together all research activities at Bound Brook which at present occupy a part of several separate buildings.

At Pearl River, the new construction is also designed to bring related research activities closer together geographically. There, plans call for centralizing at one location all Cyanamid's research in the pharmaceutical and biological fields.

The building program will include important additions to an alterations of two buildings—one for the organic chemistry department of the medicinal chemical research section, the other for the experimental therapeutics section. Both sections were formed recently to integrate activities formerly divided among all three of the research division's locations.

Construction of the Bound Brook project began last fall and is expected to be completed late this year. At Pearl River, construction has also been started and is expected to be completed this summer.

As as result of the realignment of research activities, the laboratories at Stamford will carry on researches in the plastics, agricultural, industral chemicals and mineral dressing fields, as well as process development and basic research in new fields.

Integration of Cyanamid's research activities into a single division is a sharp departure from the earlier organization of this function. Before January, 1954, research was carried on by three separate Cyanamid organizations. One was the former Calco Chemical Division; another, the Lederle Laboratories Division, and the third, the Stamford Central Research Laboratories.

FTC Needs Money

—Continued from page 4

Celler of New York, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Mr. Patman favored advance notice in cases of mergers involving $1,000,000 or more of assets.

Mr. Gwynne told the committee that there was enough law on the statute books to prevent the merging of corporations which would be against public interest, but that there is not enough money nor are there sufficient legal penalties to make laws effective.

In the budget message sent to congress earlier in the week by President Eisenhower, it is proposed to expand the enforcement of the anti-merger act considerably. The budget called for appropriations of $2,798,600 for this work in fiscal year 1957 as against the current fiscal year estimate of $1,872,600.

The FTC chairman testified that the prenotification requirement should apply only to mergers involving assets of $10,000,000 or more so as not to impose too great a burden on the agency. He said this would have covered about half of the 2,100 mergers that have taken place since 1951.

The hearing was informed that the Department of Justice favors imposing fines up to $50,000 against companies which refuse to notify the commission of a proposed merger, but Mr. Gwynne and Mr. Celler believed that a more severe penalty should be imposed, such as a court order of divestiture.

Rep. Patman argued, however, that a divestiture order would be impractical in many cases.

He joined with Mr. Gwynne in favoring an amendment to the FTC act which would make the commission's orders final and binding when issued. Under existing law, they are not final unless confirmed by an appeals court.

Fluorspar Import Question

—Continued from page 3

Sutton, Jones and Dowling found no serious injury or threat of serious injury.

The recommendation of the three commissioners first named was that the concession granted in the Torquay agreement of 1951, which reduced the duty on acid-grade fluorspar $2.10 be withdrawn. If the President acts on this recommendation, the duty will be restored to $5.60 per long ton, the rate originally provided for in the tariff act of 1930.

The Tariff Commission's investigation was the second inquiry made into this industry in the past few years at the request of the senate finance committee. The congressional committees have been urged to write restrictive clauses in the trade agreement extension law to limit imports of fluorspar.

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Acorn Elects Smith, Katz

Acorn Paint & Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has elected Renshaw Smith, jr. and Ralph A. Katz vice-presidents. At the same time, the company announced that it was preparing to expand sales and production facilities in order to handle an increased volume of business.

AEC Licensing

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formation which must be submitted in an application for a facilities license. Since a main concern of the licensing program is public health and safety, particular attention is given to what must go into an applicant's "hazards summary report."

This is a detailed report, to be prepared by the applicant as he works out his facility design, in which he tries to anticipate all possible ways in which radioactive fission products might accidentally be released from the facility; works out steps designed to keep these things from happening, and estimates the consequences to life and property if, despite all precautions, an accident does occur.

At the time a construction permit is issued or later the commission, on request of the applicant, may earmark a quantity of special nuclear material for use in the facility.

The commission also announced issuance of a regulation to help United States citizens conduct atomic energy business abroad. Effective immediately the regulation formalizes action taken by the commission as announced last October. The regulation generally authorizes, without advance commission approval, unclassified foreign atomic energy activity by US firms and individuals in countries not members of the Soviet bloc. It includes a reporting requirement covering specific activities engaged in by Americans abroad.

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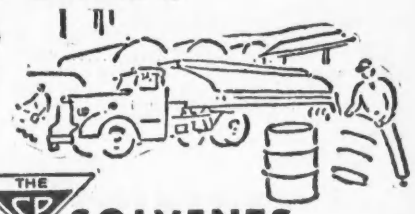

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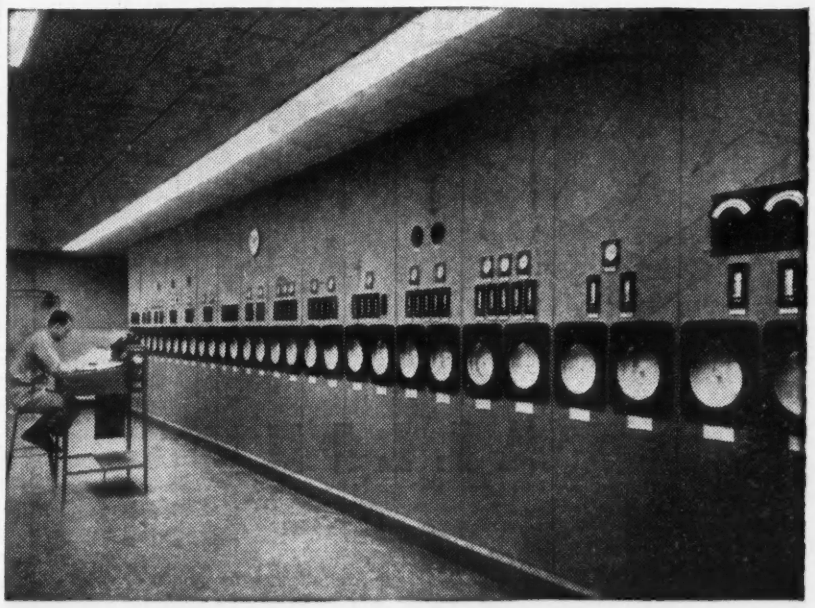

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